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SPRAGUE'S BALTIMORE OFFICE.

The Sprague Electric Company announces that its Baltimore office, which was destroyed in the recent fire, is now located in the Maryland National Bank building.

ASK COURTS TO RESTORE PASSES.

The stock raisers of Iowa who, with those of other States, were chagrined over the action of the railroads in taking away their return pass privileges from stock yards centres, have appealed to the courts to compel the roads to restore these privileges. The case is now pending. Missouri stockmen failed in a similar attempt some time ago.

NOW FIGURE ON CHICAGO.

The latest advices concerning the plans of the stockmen's Independent Packing Co. is that a plant will be built at Chicago. The project of buying an old plant at Kansas City has been abandoned, according to Secretary Martin. The matter is expected to be decided in about a month. In the meantime subscriptions for the stock of the new company are not coming in with assuring rapidity, and Secretary Martin declines to state how much has been raised. He is positive, however, that the first plant will go up in Chicago.

TO FORCE BETTER SERVICE.

Cattle raisers and shippers of the entire West and Southwest have banded together to compel a reduction in freight rates and force the railroads to provide better service. The first move made in the campaign came when the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas filed a petition with the Interstate Commerce Commission on behalf of livestock shippers generally and against the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, the Santa Fe, the Rock Island and other railroads, alleging that present rates are exorbitant and the service inadequate and poor.

In addition, the livestock interests of Kansas City are preparing to appeal to the State Legislature for the passage of a bill requiring the railroads to inaugurate and maintain regular schedules for livestock trains. The association represents more than 1,500 raisers, buyers, sellers and shippers in Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Arizona, Indian Territory, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Montana, South Dakota and the republic of Mexico, and they control approximately 4,000,000 cattle. It is charged that the present high rates are the result of unlawful combinations and conspiracy among the railroads.

CUT IN PROVISION RATES.

Owing to a reduction of ocean freight rates, the Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific and other lines have announced a cut in provision rates from Chicago for export via Boston, Portland, Me., and St. Johns, N. B.

SPRINGER FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

Ex-President John W. Springer, of the National Livestock Association, has been nominated for vice-president of the United States. That is, the Arizona Republicans, at their Lincoln Day banquet at Tucson, sprung him as a running-mate for Roosevelt. Springer is a strenuous Republican and Roosevelt supporter, and has taken quite a prominent part in Republican politics in Colorado. It is possible that he would prefer the vice-presidency to the honor of being the head of the new independent packing enterprise, a position he has thus far refrained from accepting.

MEAT TRADE FROZEN IN.

The Eastern war and the cold wave have shoved pork up. Generally the severe cold weather of the past week has added its punishment to the penalties which the previous spell of the same kind of weather imposed. The railroads are held up, and with them the meat trade is blocked. It is a very hard matter both to get stock to market and to move meat products to the centers of distribution. In spite of it all meat has not risen in price at the wholesale boxes. There are more than 50,000 carloads of live and dead meat awaiting shipment, and for which it is impossible to secure freight cars. Everything on wheels is pressed into service for the transportation of stock and packinghouse freights. The interior auxiliary transportation by water is also chock-a-block because of ice.

The packinghouses have never in their history found themselves for so long a time in the clutches of a freight freeze-up. Foreign shipments are got forward only by heroic effort, and much stuff has experienced long delay. It is simply a physical impossibility to get stuff out or in on schedule time. We have had cold snaps. They came and went. The present "chill" is a repeater and a stayer. The packers say that so much continuous cold at such a bitter temperature has never before afflicted the industry. There are hopes, but no present indications of a speedy break in the icy grip which this winter has upon trade. The situation in the East has called for most of the stored meat in sight, and the failure to get stock quickly is a great handicap.

ARMOUR'S NORTH TEXAS HEADQUARTERS.

Paris, Tex., has been selected as the headquarters for the Armour business for northern Texas and Indian Territory. General Manager Armstrong, of Fort Worth, has appointed M. J. Hulsey manager for that territory, with jurisdiction over branch houses at Sherman, Denison, Gainesville, Clarksville and other points, and a big force of travelers.

SWIFT SCORES AGAIN.

The second application for an injunction in the Boston courts, to prevent the transfer of the John P. Squire Company stock to the Swift interests, has been denied by Judge Loring, of the Supreme Court, and the suit of the few disgruntled stockholders who "welched" on their original agreement to sell their stock will now go to trial on its merits. In the meantime the Swift interests are in control of the Squire Company and business is booming.

COTTON BULL GOES INTO LARD.

Daniel J. Sully, the famous cotton bull operator, is looking for new fields to conquer. Having had his fun in the cotton and coffee markets, he has joined the Chicago Board of Trade and is browsing in fresh pastures. He is reported as having signalized his appearance on the Chicago Board of Trade by the purchase of a big line of lard. The firm of Ware & Leland, which stands sponsor for Mr. Sully, has accumulated 5,000 tierces of lard and put the price of the May option from 7½c. a pound to almost 8c. The gossip is that Sully is the principal.

A COLD STORAGE ARGUMENT.

Eggs are retailing in the New York market at 40 cents a dozen, the highest price in years at the beginning of Lent. Ruehl, the barber Assemblyman from Buffalo, who introduced the bill in the Legislature to limit all cold storage of provisions to sixty days, would probably attribute the high price of eggs to a "corner on cold storage stock." As a matter of fact, there is not a cold storage egg on the market. Those supplies were exhausted weeks ago, and the market now depends entirely on fresh supplies from the country, which results in a serious shortage and abnormally high prices. Had the barber's bill, prohibiting cold storage for longer than 60 days, been a law, stocks would have been exhausted even earlier, and eggs would probably be quoted at prohibitive figures at the present time, and there would be many Lenten resolutions broken.

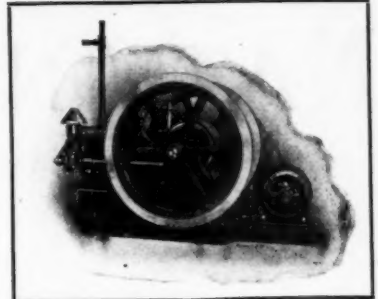
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IS RUSSIA A RIVAL TO FEAR?

The war between Russia and Japan has been hailed in some quarters as a stimulant to American export trade, especially in meats and provisions, because of the great quantities of these latter products needed to feed armies and camp followers in war times. Russia, in particular, has placed orders in this country for several million pounds of meats and meat products, and has in the past been a heavy buyer for her armies of soldiers and her armies of workmen in the Orient as well. It is evident, however, that these purchases are intended to continue only until such a time as Russia can carry her development of Manchuria to a point where her own industrial and agricultural forces will be able to supply not only her own needs, but also those of the rest of the eastern world. In this lies the menace to American trade in the Far East—not only in Manchuria and China, but throughout the whole of the Orient.

It will probably surprise Americans, even provision exporters, to learn that there are a number of modern meat-packing establishments in operation at the new Russian commercial city of Harbin, in the heart of Manchuria. Though the city is but a year or two old, there are plants now in operation costing \$130,000. "They cure hams, bacon and all varieties of smoked meats and produce excellent articles," says Consul Miller, of Niuchwang. "The hogs and cattle in this part of the country are grain fed and make splendid meats, and the Russians are experts in preparing it for markets. So far these concerns have not been able to supply the Manchurian markets, but the cheap labor of the country, in combination with the cheap grain and the familiarity of the Chinese with hog raising, makes a good foundation for the growth of the industry, and I can see no reason why it should not continue to grow sufficiently to produce all that may be required for the Oriental markets."

One of the greatest triumphs achieved by the United States Department of Commerce and Labor since its institution was the issuance this week to the press of the country of a very comprehensive report on conditions in Manchuria, prepared by United States Consul Miller, of Niuchwang, China. This report covers the commercial field thoroughly and casts a great light on what has heretofore been a dark subject. The report, sent

out promptly to the press at a time when it is most appropriate, is accompanied by excellent reproductions of photographs of the new buildings at Harbin, and other scenes in and around that new commercial centre, showing to what extent the Russian plans have progressed, and giving a new impression of the aims of Russia in undertaking this war. In his report, Consul Miller says:

What is the meaning to the United States of all this progress of Russia on the Pacific—the building of such cities as Harbin and the political domination of the country? It has been recently asserted by prominent people that it signified an enlargement of the market for our goods, and that, of the present imports into Manchuria, 75 per cent were from the United States. General statements of this nature are easily made and easily believed, and without any careful examination into the details it has been the usual thing to assume that this development of Russia in Manchuria was certain to bring an increased market for the products of the United States. The subject has not yet been examined in all its phases as it should be, and as far as I know there is no one prepared by study and knowledge of all the details of the question to give a wise decision as to what the effect will be upon American trade from merely an economic point of view.

A study of conditions in Vladivostok, Harbin, and other districts is not particularly encouraging to the idea of extension of American trade in Manchuria in any line that Russia is prepared to supply. A knowledge of the earnest intention of the Russo-Chinese Bank to press the sale of Russian goods, a slight insight into the methods and determination of Russian railways to find a market for the products of Russia, and the interest displayed in developing resources along their lines for Russians and Chinese only, taken in connection with the natural wealth and resources of the country, do not favor the hope that under a Russian regime our trade in Manchuria will be as large as it was before.

If we take into further consideration the fact that the Russian Government—by subsidies and bounties and through its banks and railways—is engaging in industrial and commercial pursuits as a Government, and calculate the cheap food, cheap and reliable labor, and the vast mineral resources that she will have at her command on the Pacific, the

question of the Manchurian market becomes comparatively insignificant and we find ourselves face to face with the greater problem of the markets of all Asia.

With millions of cheap and efficient Chinese laborers, with vast coal fields bordering on the Pacific, with mountains of iron and copper, vast forests, and enormous areas of agricultural land—producing now the cheapest food in the world—what is to prevent Russia, if her apparent plans are realized, from becoming a dominating factor in the commercial development of the Far East? One cannot view the marvelous growth of a city like Harbin or observe the cities of Vladivostok, Dalny and Port Arthur and the great Siberian Railway without pondering seriously the meaning of it all in the future of Russia on the Pacific.

It is not in the least inspiring for an American to go through as busy and active a trade city as Harbin and find so few things from his country and not a single American citizen or progressive business house. The vision of 75 per cent. of American imports into Manchuria dwindles to a most insignificant amount. When you see the great flour mills continually enlarging and increasing in number, when you see the numerous breweries being constructed, when you see Russian engines, and German, Austrian and Danish machinery and products, and hear of the successful development of Russian lumber mills and the introduction of Russian cotton goods, and see in the Chinese stores Russian oil and cigarettes where before were American, and where you hunt with straining eyes to find something from the United States, one is not seriously impressed with the statement that, under Russian occupation, our imports into Manchuria are sure to increase.

BARS FERTILIZER EMPLOYEES.

There is trouble in Atlanta, Ga., over an order by the street railway management prohibiting employees of local fertilizer plants from riding on the street cars. There is a city ordinance to that effect, and now the company intends to enforce it. The three big fertilizer plants cannot be reached by the workmen except by the street cars. The company offers to furnish special cars for the men, to be paid for by the fertilizer people, but the latter say they are not in the street car business, and are fighting the rule. An attempt will be made to repeal the ordinance in the interests of the men.

MEAT AS A PRIZE OF WAR

The Japanese control of the sea as a result of their naval triumphs is likely to cause a lot of Cossacks to go meat-hungry. Dispatches have already reported the capture by Japanese war vessels of the steamship *Coptic*, from San Francisco for Eastern ports, with a ship-load of canned provisions billed to the Russians at Port Arthur. This shipment included a big consignment of meats. The Pacific mail steamer *Korea* left Honolulu last week on its eastward trip, having on board two and a half million pounds of extra mess beef shipped by Kansas City packers to the Russian government. News is expected daily of the capture of this vessel by a Japanese warship. Among the passengers—who will not be molested, however, as they are not contraband of war—are ex-President Burt, of the Union Pacific Railroad, and Mrs. Burt and other prominent Americans, en route to the Orient on a pleasure trip.

Packers will not lose on these seizures, as they were paid in advance at San Francisco for the goods. The deals were not made with the Russian government direct, but with San Francisco commission houses.

The commissariat of the Russian army is said to be in bad shape, and the provisioning of the forces in the field will proceed under the greatest difficulties. Reports from St. Petersburg say that Russia, knowing the Siberian Railway could not convey the necessary supplies to Manchuria and Vladivostok,

ordered at Christmas time large quantities of provisions in America for delivery in San Francisco January 23, 28 and February 7. As the sea journey to Port Arthur and Vladivostok requires at least seventeen days, it is clear that the greater part of these provisions have not reached the Russian harbors, and may serve to support the Japanese navy.

The question of supplies will be all-important in this war. Hence Russia sent a quantity of provisions and stores to the Far East by railway before forwarding troops, but the operation showed incidentally that no district of the empire except Warsaw was properly provided for. Much indispensable material had therefore to be taken from Warsaw and sent to the Far East, and all other provisions were to come from America or from Odessa by sea. Everything that was left in the Black Sea after New Year's is unlikely to reach its destination.

For this reason the provisioning of the army in the Far East is causing great anxiety, as nothing can be obtained there in the winter, not even forage for the horses. Even were the railway in perfect order it would not suffice to carry the food for from 150,000 to 180,000 men. As, however, great irregularities have occurred in the construction and traffic management, and the line is now obstructed by trains carrying rails, sleepers and building material, the anxiety is greater than it would otherwise be.

WAR MEAT AND THE PROSPECT

Besides the large meat orders which Russia is trying to get across to the field of action over the Trans-Siberian Railway, she is hurrying supplies across the Pacific, taking the chance of having them picked up by the Japanese scout boats. The 5,000,000 lbs. of meat recently ordered from western packers will soon be en route. This stuff will take the northern route to avoid the Japs. It may be landed under cover of the Russian fleet in rendezvous at or cruising about Vladivostok, and it may be consigned to agents at a near-by neutral port to avoid seizure and trans-shipped from there. It is expected that the ice block will be somewhat relieved by the time this consignment reaches the other side. In such an emergency as the present war the Trans-Siberian Railway is a long and a poor means of transport for war supplies because of the severe season of cold, and the blockade of the single track line by troops and munitions of war.

A well-known trade authority told a representative of The National Provisioner that both Russia and Japan had quietly picked up meat in Australia, and that all the available stuff on near-by stations had been secured either by the combatants or by shrewd contractors for them. Russia has a big food base at some place along the Siberian Railway; also one in reach of Manchuria. These bases were established as far back as six months ago. Japan caught Russia crippled by ice, and will force the fighting before spring sets in. Japan has been preparing for this war for a year, and has a better food supply on hand than her opponent.

The fact that England and France have been feeling the American market for food

in case of the extreme contingency arising shows that the international mind is contemplating the possibility of an enlargement of the war field. In case of a general outbreak this country will have all it can do to feed its own people, as well as those at the front. Our packers have heeded the hint, and are making all the advance preparation good business judgment justifies.

From a confidential source it is learned that Russia has already ordered from American packers about 12,000,000 lbs. of mess and cured meats to date, and that Japan has taken nearly 10,000,000 lbs. of mess and corned beef. Most of the above has been shipped. This includes the 12,000 cases taken from Cincinnati and the 2,500,000 lbs. recently shipped from Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha. Of these combined shipments nearly 15,000,000 lbs. have already or will soon pass through San Francisco. All of these orders were placed some time ago. No recent big orders have been placed. The two armies are now provisioned for from six to eight months.

THE WAR AND OUR COMMERCE.

Statisticians of the United States Bureau of Statistics have done some figuring since the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war to show the possible effect hostilities might have on the trade of the United States with the territory involved in the trouble. The value of the commerce of the countries fronting upon the scene of hostilities in the Orient aggregates about \$600,000,000 per annum, and the value of the commerce of the United States with those countries aggregates over \$100,000,000 per annum. While the pros-

pect of war resulted in the placing in the United States of orders from Japan for flour and from Russia for meats, the general trend of exportation to the four countries fronting upon the scene of hostilities, the report states, has been downward during the period in which this subject has been actively discussed.

To Japan the exports from the United States during the month of December, 1903, were \$2,263,245 in value, against \$2,811,589 in December of the preceding year, and for the entire calendar year 1903 were about \$1,000,000 less than in the preceding year. To Asiatic Russia the exports from the United States were \$716,274 in 1903, against \$898,711 in 1902 and \$1,013,320 in 1901.

To China our exports during 1903 were materially below those of the preceding year, being for the month of December \$841,373, against \$1,857,733 in December, 1902, and for the entire year \$14,970,138, against \$22,698,282 in 1902.

To Russia-China our exports show an increase, being in 1903, \$846,310, against \$421,163 in 1902. To Korea the exports of the year also show a slight increase, being valued at \$370,566 in 1903, against \$257,130 in 1902. To Hongkong, which is sufficiently far removed from the scene of existing disturbances to be less affected, apparently, by such conditions, the exports from the United States show an increase, being in December, 1903, \$1,705,436, against \$1,417,736 in December of the preceding year, and for the entire year \$9,792,193, against \$8,751,779 in 1902.

As to the trade of the United States with Manchuria, it is not separately shown in the general statements of the commerce with China. The Bureau of Statistics, has recently compiled some figures which show that the imports of Newchwang, the principal port through which Manchurian commerce now passes, amounted in 1902 to about 18,000,000 haikwan taels, against 17,000,000 in 1901 and 8,000,000 in 1900. The value of the haikwan tael in 1902 was 63 cents, so that the value of the imports of Manchuria, stated in dollars would be, in 1902, about \$11,000,000.

AUTOMATIC MECHANICAL STOKERS.

The advantages of mechanical stokers over hand firing are numerous, says an engineering journal. Mechanical stokers feed the fuel with constant regularity; they obviate the frequent opening of firedoors with the usual inrush of cold air. The fires are practically self-cleaning, and by properly arranging coal and ash-handling machinery the cost of steam production can be much reduced. Stokers have to be judiciously selected, maintained and properly run, or they may become a source of annoyance and expense. Yet in the past few months in many large power plants the stokers have fallen into disrepute. In one large plant the engineer claims to get 20 per cent. greater efficiency from hand firing than he did when the mechanical stokers were in. It is complained that as soon as the latter are a little worn the cost of labor is increased, as they require the constant care of a good mechanic to keep them in repair. At all events, it seems that the universal use of mechanical stokers is not the foregone conclusion that some supposed it was.

FADS OF THE FOODOMANIACS

Carno—Vale! How many of the millions who are bidding farewell to meat at this season of the year know that this government is striving to enact new food regulations? How many are there who are clamoring for new food proscriptions? Does public sentiment demand the passage of a blanket food law like Senate Bill No. 198—the McCumber bill? Do we need it? If the several food commissioners who have their ears to the ground listening for the disapproving voice of the people can satisfy on this point those whose business it is to give the public what it needs and wants, all further pretext for legislation will disappear instantaneously.

From its early inception this long-suffering meat trade has not only been the butt of prejudice, but it has been exposed to all kinds of illegal government molestation and interference. After battling for its liberation from stupid superstition and enlisting the progressive arm of science, it is still called upon to dispose of untenable theories of foodomania, faddists and government tinkers.

Paragraph 4, Section 5, of Senate Bill No. 198 (the McCumber bill) reads: "In the case of food, an article shall be deemed to be adulterated if it contain any added poisonous ingredient, or any ingredient which may render such article injurious to the health of the person consuming it."

Effects of a Blanket Provision.

At a hearing of the Senate committee on manufactures held in Washington on January 6, Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, further elucidated his views by stating that "the addition of preservatives to food is regarded universally as an adulteration, unless the addition is notified on the label, and the question of deleteriousness rises in all cases in addition to the fraud of misbranding."

Assuming that there exists a "corner" somewhere on this special knowledge, and that access thereto is obtainable by those charged with the enforcement of this law, there is every reason to believe that this beautiful theory will lead them to Utopia, for it is allowed that the regulations of the department will exclude, among other foreign ingredients, also the germs resulting in ptomaines and other poisonous conditions incident to meat after death. Should those charged with the enforcement of this act not desire to go to such extremes, it will be interesting to learn from them beforehand just where their activity will begin, and where it will cease.

In speaking of this paragraph of the law a leading butcher said: "I find myself between the devil and the Department of Agriculture, and according to the interpretations of the chief chemist of the department, I hesitate to expose my freshly-slaughtered meat in the chilling rooms to low temperature, for with food puritanism running riot, as it is, I fear to offer such meat as fresh meat because it has been preserved by the use of refrigeration, and a charge may be filed against me that I am aiming to deceive the public with food which, if it had not

been subjected to refrigeration, would no longer be fresh, but, on the contrary, decomposed."

Is All Cooled Meat Poisonous?

There is consistency in this man's reasoning, and it is strictly along the lines of the reform instituted by the food purists of this and other countries. Meat, when subjected to continuously low temperature, undergoes a change, or, to be scientifically correct, is prevented from following the natural course of change. It has absorbed ingredients to elements already at work, and the arrested development of its change-producing elements is either injurious or healthful to the person consuming it.

The Frenchman Le Bon, who was a great opponent to the employment of borax as a preservative of meat, lived long enough to realize that *tempora mutantur et nos mutamur*. His change of faith was due to his discovery of two important facts:

First—That certain organisms have a specific idiosyncrasy for certain poisons, or, in other words, that certain persons are especially susceptible, and supersensitive to the influence of certain poisons. The opposite is equally true. Certain persons are immune to certain poisons.

Second—That there exist well-defined limitations of the therapeutic value of poisons, and that a quantity in excess of this limit is at once followed by toxic effects. The demarcation on highly effective poisons between the innocuous and the toxic is finely drawn.

Providing antiseptics such as boracic acid, sulphite of soda and nitrate of soda are used in small quantities, well distributed throughout the meat, Polli, the great Italian authority states that they are not only indicated in accordance with the best light afforded by hygienic medicine, but that the weight of scientific evidence, supported by time-tested public approval, bespeaks for them universal use.

It is coincidental that science, which has everywhere attempted to supplant the operations of nature, should in the case of meat be supplementing its work, and that while the perishable nature of dead meat is hastened by germs of decomposition and decay, science assists man in stopping the growth of bacteria and restraining their multiplication.

Laws Based on Prejudice.

Statements have been made by politicians and parliamentarians, agrarian and otherwise, brimful of improbabilities and inaccuracies, and yet it is upon the word of such floundering opinions that much of the food legislation now in force has been based. It does seem as if it were the vogue among some classes of politicians and "scientists" to harass the meat trades.

Dr. Oscar Liebreich, Dr. Lebbin, Dr. Gerlach and Dr. Kayser, the four leading food chemists of Germany to-day, have pursued by exhaustive experimentation the effects of antiseptics on the human organism. They have not only positively proven that the antiseptics which are used in preserving meat against decay are remedial and necessary agencies, without which peoples and nations

could no longer live in the enjoyment of health and life, but they have also conclusively shown that the experiments made by chemists to disprove the accepted scientific theory of the harmlessness of meat preservatives were generally made with animals of a lower order, such as dogs, cats and rabbits.

One of these celebrated physiological chemists tells of a case where Kionka administered borax for several days to dogs, who increased in weight, enjoyed a splendid appetite and were exceedingly happy. Upon dissection he found nephritis of the kidneys, oedema of the lungs, valvular disease of the heart and inflammation of the intestinal canal. This learned gentleman, in giving out his report, attributed this remarkable complication of diseases to the use of borax, while, as a matter of fact, these dogs were afflicted with all these maladies before they were placed in the hands of Dr. Kionka by government experts, and if he could have made an intelligent diagnosis of the cases he would have learned that the administration of borax did much to alleviate the suffering of his subjects, and aided them in digesting their food.

Unfair Experiment Methods.

Dr. Liebreich, in commenting upon the exclusion of antiseptics based upon reports of investigators who use animals as their subjects and then draw conclusions applicable to the human system, calls attention to the well-known effect which valerian has on cats, and says in substance that no woman after taking a dose of valerian was ever known to turn somersaults and indulge in the queer antics practised by the feline. He also refers to the large number of experiments which have been made by men adverse to the interests of the trade which would be most vitally affected by the use or disuse of meat preservatives. He relates that in many cases the salts were administered alone, to an empty stomach, instead of being distributed evenly throughout the mass of meat.

TO RUN REAL OIL MILL IN EXHIBIT.

The National Provisioner stated recently that a very important meeting of cotton oil mill men took place at Savannah, Ga. Following in its wake was the decision of the Southern Cotton Oil Company to put in a cotton oil plant in its big exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair. It will be known as a "live exhibit." A representative of The National Provisioner was assured that this crusher will be a model mill in every particular. The Southern Company purposes letting the visitor to the big fair see the actual processes of producing and refining cottonseed oil. The products will be turned out the same as in a regular plant in Georgia or elsewhere in the cotton belt. This mill will be built in Savannah, Ga., and shipped from there, knocked down, to St. Louis.

The Southern Cotton Oil Company will have one of the biggest exhibits at the St. Louis show. With this real mill running it will be a doubly interesting and instructive exhibit and will have intense interest for the world at large, for cottonseed oil is now a world's product. This "live exhibit" will be put in operation early in the fair period. It all shows that the big Southern Cotton Oil Company is a going concern on a live wire.

LEGAL VIEW OF SOME LAWS

The following extracts are taken from judicial opinions as expressed by the appellate division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, first department, and from the decision of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York in the case of the people versus John S. Biesecker:

"The rights of property cannot be invaded, interfered with or destroyed under the pretense of a police regulation.

"It is not within the power of the legislature, under the pretense of exercising the police power of the state, to enact laws not necessary to the preservation of health and safety of the community.

"It will be observed that it is not alleged that P ——— is injurious to the public health, or that its use changes the appearance of foods in any way, or that by such use anyone will be deceived. The name itself would seem to indicate, and it must be considered in its ordinary sense that it is not injurious to the public health. The word 'preservative' as defined in the Century dictionary, is 'that which preserves anything; which tends to keep safe and sound or free from injury, corruption or decay; a preservative of damage, decomposition or waste.' And in the Standard dictionary, 'that which keeps safe or tends, to preserve; that which has the power to keep safe or sound; a safeguard.' And in Webster's unabridged dictionary, 'that which preserves or has the power of preserving; that which tends to secure from injury, destruction, decay, or corruption; a preventative of injury or decay.' And in Webster's international dictionary, 'that which preserves or has the power of preserving; a preservative agent.

"It is thought by not a few people that

salt not only preserves, but actually adds to the quality of butter, and it may not be entirely optimistic to assert that with our increased knowledge another substance may yet be discovered which will preserve and add to the quality of butter even to a greater extent than salt does, and if such substance should be discovered, and it were not prejudicial to the public health, no one would seriously contend that the legislature could prohibit its sale or use.

"From these cases the following propositions may be deduced: 1. That the legislature cannot forbid or wholly prevent the sale of a wholesome article of food. 2. That the sale and consumption of a well known article of food or product conclusively shown to be wholesome could not be forbidden by the legislature, even though it assumed to enact the law in the interest of public health. The limits of the police power must necessarily depend in many instances on the common knowledge of the times. An enactment of a standard of purity of an article of food, failing to comply with the sale of the article is illegal, to be valid must be within reasonable limits, and not of such a character as to practically prohibit the manufacture or sale of that which as a matter of common knowledge is good and wholesome.

"In the present case the object of the forbidden article used is not to practice any deception, but to prevent decay in a product which, without the presence of some foreign substance, naturally becomes unfit for use in a very short period. The effect, therefore, of the statute is to prohibit the preservation of foods, no matter how harmless the ingredients used for that purpose may be, and no matter how efficiently they attain their purpose."

A TRAITOR TO THE CAUSE?

State Food Commissioner McDonald, of Washington, has spread consternation in the ranks of the Ancient Injured Order of Pure Food Cranks by the announcement that he does not intend to make war upon healthful and harmless preservatives, particularly borax as a meat preservative. Commissioner McDonald announces a sane and sensible policy, and one which other food commissioners might copy, were it not for the fact that the most perniciously active of them seem to be out for notoriety and political profit rather than fair and just execution of the laws.

The Washington official seems able to differentiate harmful and harmless preservatives, a faculty sadly lacking in many so-called food experts now occupying the center of the stage. He brands the deleterious substances as such, and exposes their formulas. He does not hesitate to call a spade a spade; at the same time he is not afraid to defend those preservatives which science has proven harmless and efficacious.

"I shall continue to condemn all foods which contain formaldehyde, salicylic acid, sulphuric acid or any other preservative which is generally condemned by the medical fraternity," declares the Commissioner, "but will not take any radical action against the use of borax, saltpeter, or benzoate of soda

in foods which do not go into immediate use and are not a common article of diet."

"Formaldehyde is not considered a good canned meat preservative and its use is being entirely discontinued. Salicylic acid is not used in meats at all, so there are virtually two preservatives which are in general use, borax or boric acid and sodium sulphite. The preponderance of medical authority agrees that if these preservatives are used only in the proportion necessary to preserve the food they are not injurious, and especially in a food which is one of a large number of foods entering into the consumption of an ordinary family.

"The most commonly used preservatives is freez-em. Freez-em contains sodium sulphite and little salt. Iceine, sulphite. Preservaline' a mixture of sodium sulphite and sodium bisulphite. Red Berliner, borax, salt and saltpeter. White Berliner, boric acid and salt. Zanzibar carbon, salt. Lard preservative, borax and sodium and sodium carbonate. None of the preservatives contain any salicylic acid, benzoic acid or formaldehyde, and only one of them contains a coal tar color. Common salt, borax, boric acid and saltpeter are the principal preservative materials used.

"On account of the result of my investigation, and, believing, as I do, that the foods

sold in this state contain no preservatives which are classed as injurious, I believe it my duty not to take any radical action until the initiative is taken by Congress."

JUDGE MILLER STILL SITS.

Judge Samuel H. Miller, of Mercer county, Pa., whose courageous attitude in the interests of justice blocked Food Commissioner Warren of that State in his headlong career of persecution of retailers of oleomargarine, has been made the butt of attacks by Warren and his party of food faddists and butter men, and he resents their insinuations. Judge Miller refused to sentence several dealers convicted of selling oleomargarine, and Dr. Warren went into hysterics over it, but up to date Judge Miller is still on the bench.

In the cases of several oleo sellers convicted before Judge Miller, the defendants have paid the cost, and sentences have been suspended. Judge Miller's attitude in these cases is expressed in the following statement by him: "I am of opinion that if the State, when it detects an innocent violation of the law, can secure from the offender the license fee provided for by the act of Assembly it should be content.

"In the most serious offenses known to the law the intent is the gist of the offense, and if the court can exercise mercy in case of conviction of a heinous crime where the defendant unintentionally committed the act it would seem to me that the court ought to be permitted to exercise mercy toward a defendant who innocently and unwittingly violated the law in selling a product which the State explicitly provides he can sell in case he takes out a license.

"The very fact that the State permits its citizens to sell oleomargarine, renovated butter and other like products, providing they take out a license, is evidence of the fact, in the opinion of the Legislature that the product is neither unwholesome nor unhealthy, and is a legitimate article of merchandise when sold under its true name."

A LAWFUL OBJECT.

"The preservation of food and the arrest of its tendency to decay is certainly a proper and lawful object in itself. It is a work in which man has been engaged to some extent from earliest history. It is the subject of large industries in this country, and the products of those industries are generally used by the community and are lawful subjects of manufacture and sale. The industry has grown to an enormous extent," said Chief Justice Parker of the Court of Appeals. It is a legitimate pursuit and should receive the supporting arm of the trades most intimately associated with it. The compounders of preservatives are working in the interest of the public health as much as are the apothecaries or wholesale drug houses. It seems to be galling to the Assistant Chemist of the Department of Agriculture, U. S. A., that liquid smoke sells for 75 cents a quart, while pyroligneous acid can be bought for 30 cents per gallon.

SCIENTIFIC SUSCEPTIBILITY.

Some one has said that possibly the scientist employed by the Department of Agriculture have an idiosyncrasy for certain salts—a specific susceptibility to their toxic effects.

EXPERT EXPLODES AN ARGUMENT

Bonus packing plant schemers, newspaper demagogues and professional politicians seeking to make capital out of the present low market price of beef cattle and the consequent dissatisfaction of stock raisers will not be able to quote government commercial experts in support of their attacks on packing-house interests, though they have used the figures in the government reports to bolster the "bogies" with which they are trying to frighten both the cattle raisers and the beef eaters of the country.

In his summary of the internal commerce of the United States for 1903, John Franklin Crowell, internal expert of the Department of Agriculture, goes at some length into the matter of the downward movement of live-stock prices from the higher figures of the previous years. He calls attention to the remarkable increase in the proportion of native stock to range and grass-fed animals received at the big centres, and shows conclusively by the statistics his department has gathered that the greater part of the supply is now coming from rapidly-developing areas of home production in states adjacent to the packing centres. So long as this expansion continues, it is evident that there can be no shortage in the meat supply which would result in a permanent high price basis. On the contrary, this increase in production must inevitably keep prices on a comparatively low level.

A False Prediction.

"The prediction of permanent high prices," says this government authority, "based on the assumption that the demand for meat products had once for all outrun the country's normal supply, has been proved fallacious by the quickness with which the productive resources of the stock-producing areas have expanded, thus bringing the relation of supply to demand back to a more stable equilibrium. The chief part in this adjustment was the grower of stock on farms in the more advanced agricultural states, not the western ranges nor the southwestern grass-feeding areas. Native receipts at Chicago in 1903 supplied that market with over three million head out of a total of nearly three and a half million. Chicago usually receives about 40 per cent. of the total arrivals at the five leading markets."

The report of the Government Bureau of Statistics shows that out of the year's receipts of live stock at the five big centers, 15,713,515 head were credited to Chicago, 5,325,497 head to Kansas City, 5,218,836 head to Omaha, 3,778,543 head to St. Louis and 2,947,210 head to St. Joseph. The year's receipts of the leading class of live stock at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and St. Joseph aggregated 32,983,601 head, of which 8,826,613 head were cattle and calves, 15,014,811 hogs, 8,763,277 sheep and 378,900 horses and mules. In 1902 8,182,209 cattle were received, 15,614,139 hogs, 8,673,429 sheep and 363,509 horses and mules, making a total of 32,673,286 head.

A noteworthy feature of the live-stock trade is to be seen in the reduced quantity of hogs received at the five great markets. Receipts of 15,014,811 head in 1903 show that the trade at these centers lost much in volume from the figures of 1901, when 18,763,104

head of hogs were marketed. The receipts of 1903 were three and three-fourths million head below the receipts of 1901. The average price for heavy hogs at Chicago during the year 1903 was \$6, compared with \$6.95 in 1902 and \$5.90 in 1901. During the year 1900 the average stood at \$5.05; during 1899 at \$4.05. It will be seen from these quotations that the prices have still to be materially scaled down before reaching the basis of 1900, and still more for that of 1899.

Receipts at Chicago.

The year's receipts of live stock at Chicago, amounting to 15,713,515 head, including cattle, calves, hogs, sheep and horses, are distributed in two main directions. Out of this total 12,085,385 head, or 77 per cent., entered into city use and local packing house consumption, and 23 per cent., or 3,628,130 head, were shipped. Compared with 1902, a total of 15,706,360 head were received and 3,116,643 head shipped, not including somewhat more than a half million hogs received direct by packers.

Measured by traffic operations, the live-stock trade contributed 302,915 cars to receipts to Chicago in 1903 and 86,307 cars in shipments. In 1902 receipts amounted to 278,100 cars and shipments to 65,552 cars. The month of largest receipts in 1903 was December, when 28,655 cars arrived, and the month of largest shipments was October, when 9,169 cars were sent out.

The relative importance of the sources of cattle supply has changed materially in the last ten years. This is especially noticeable at Chicago. Receipts are classified as "natives," "Texas," or "western" cattle; and out of 3,432,486 cattle received in 1903, a total of 3,072,386 head were natives; only 150,300 head came from Texas and 209,800 head from western ranges. Ten years ago (1893) Texas and western cattle composed approximately one-third of the total receipts of 3,133,406 head. In 1903, when the total had increased to 3,432,486 head, only 351,100 head, or slightly more than 10 per cent., arrived from non-native sources. But these intervening years have seen the revolution of the industry itself, involving the practical disappearance of old-time ranching and the incorporation of live-stock production with a more intensive agriculture. A comparison of the routes by which live stock reached Chicago in 1903 will show that the cattle-feeding areas on which the world's leading market now depends are within the nearby states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois. It is to these four prosperous commonwealths that by far the greater part of the \$288,152,707 was diffused as paid out for stock received at Chicago in 1903.

Kansas City Ranks Second.

Kansas City ranks second in importance in the live-stock business of the country. During the last three years there has been a gradual decrease in receipts. From 6,919,714 head in 1901, to 5,789,431 head in 1902 and 5,325,497 head in 1903, indicates a change of more or less note in the volume of traffic. The value of receipts in 1903 was \$96,803,252, compared with \$126,450,711 in 1902 and \$130,377,658 in 1901. One cause for the deficiency in receipts at Kansas City in 1903 is to be found in the interruption of traffic by floods

for two weeks during the first half of June. Another explanation is to be found in the car shortage, which characterized much of the live-stock traffic in different parts of the country in the early part of the past summer, in which difficulty the entire southwest shared to an unusual extent.

The feeder movement, which centers very largely at Kansas City, has its general scope in the States of Kansas, Missouri and Illinois. During the year 1903, 22,570 carloads of feeder stock were sent from Kansas City, amounting to 789,135 head, or 36.8 per cent. of the total receipts.

CALLERS AT THE "PROVISIONER'S" OFFICES.

William R. Perrin, of William R. Perrin & Co., the well-known manufacturers of packing-house machinery at Chicago, visited the offices of The National Provisioner in the New York Produce Exchange during the week. Mr. Perrin is in the East for a brief business visit, and with characteristic energy is accomplishing the purpose of his trip away from headquarters. He pleasantly recalled the fact that the advertisement of his company has appeared continually in these columns for the past thirteen years, during which time this publication has seen his company grow to immense proportions.

J. S. Louis, of the Triumph Ice Machine Co., Cincinnati, O., is in New York after a visit to Baltimore, where he had opportunity to study the great fire there and its causes. Mr. Louis is perhaps as well informed on the subject of ice-making and refrigerating machinery as anybody in the country, and much of the prominence of his company is due to the practical, earnest work he has given it. Though unostentatious, he is easily among the leaders in this line of business.

Max M. Hirsch, of B. Fischer & Co., has just returned from an extended trip through the West, where he has placed Fischer spices everywhere. Being an acknowledged expert on the manufacture of sausage, and with the excellent Fischer goods to sell, he has been eminently successful in his first invasion of the West.

TO PROTECT AMERICAN MEATS.

Representatives of the United States Government in France are pushing the negotiations for a revision of the Franco-American reciprocity treaty, the chief aim being to secure better protection for American meats, now burdened with an increased tariff. The American negotiators have some very forcible arguments of a reciprocity nature which they are wielding effectively.

The discussion has now reached this point: France expresses her willingness to restore the minimum tariff on American meat, and also to grant the minimum tariff on Porto Rican coffee, if the United States will give 20 per cent. reduction in the rate on champagne, under the reciprocity clause of the Dingley act. The American answer, given six weeks ago, expresses willingness to take up the foregoing if, besides the reduction on meat and coffee, France will reduce the duties on other articles sufficiently to counterbalance the concession on champagne. The answer to this note is now awaited, the foreign office saying that the Minister of Commerce has not yet reached a decision.

A FINE NEW PLANT.

The new wholesale meat and provision plant of George Nye & Co., the Swift representatives at Springfield, Mass., has just been opened for public inspection, and has aroused much comment in the press and among the people. In describing it the Springfield Republican says:

"When it is recalled that those engaged in the meat business in this section of the State and elsewhere, comparatively a short time ago, were killing their own beef and packing it away in winter in straw, the Nye establishment appears quite remarkable. Absolute cleanliness, together with the modern improvements to facilitate work, is what attract the eye first of all. Possibly the most interesting room is on the first floor, where line after line of what the men call "handsome" beef is hung. The plan of handling this beef is perfect. Swift & Co. refrigerator cars are sidetracked at the rear door of the establishment, up to which run overhead tracks of steel. These help to do away with all further handling of the beef by the men, since all that it is necessary to do is to look on a side of beef and run it to any place where it is needed in the big weighing scales and the delivery teams. Here is stored over 650 tons of ice, in two great compartments above the ceiling, to keep the stock in condition. One compartment contains about 400 tons of ice, and will not necessarily be opened for a year.

To facilitate work, the firm has established in the office of the well-lighted basement a telephone operator, who will save time for the employees by switching the calls to the right parts of the plant. The basement also contains a separate room for the butter and another room where electrical apparatus is installed to test eggs, which come in by the car-load. Stored in this part of the building there are many lines of goods which go to make up the stock of an up-to-date provision store. Passing the first floor, where the shipping clerk's office and that of the members of the firm are situated, there are still three more well-stocked floors to view before one has gone the rounds of the establishment. Each floor has an interest all its own, stocked with cheeses, canned goods, stacked with bags of beans, and including on the second floor the bookkeeper's quarters. From the men at work it is possible to learn how dried beef and corned beef are prepared, to see the arrangements for killing and preparing fowls, etc. The attractive feature of the new arrangement of things is the compactness and the facilities for handling everything rapidly and with the least possible friction.

MEAT TO SUIT CUSTOMERS.

American meats are still on top in the English retail markets. Considerable Russian beef has been shipped to London dealers, but it has not found favor, because it was not dressed to suit English buyers. It came in bodies, cows of light weight, and was described as only fit for chopping. The excellence of the market form of the American dressed meats, and the assurance of their good condition and freedom from disease is what has put them on top in the eyes of English buyers.

Say you saw it in The National Provisioner.

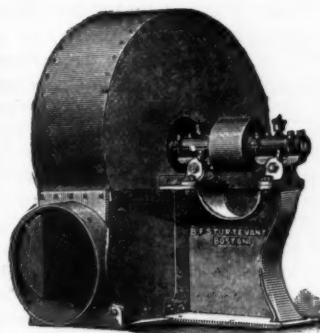
REDUCE THE EXPENSE OF CONVEYING HAIR

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BOSTON, MASS.



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New York Philadelphia

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A MULTIPLE TAXATION THEORY

Another legislator has broken loose and is wandering astray in an attack upon packing-house interests. The latest seeker for notoriety hails from a New York city district of the State Legislature. His malady is somewhat more violent than that of most of his predecessors, and the measure he proposes borders very closely on the anarchistic.

Assemblyman Anthony J. Barrett makes Western packers the target of his attack and almost specifically names them in his bills. One of these provides that when a corporation, whether foreign or domestic, which bears the same name as a foreign corporation, or a majority of whose stock is owned by a foreign corporation or its stockholders, acts as agent in this State for such foreign corporation in the sale of merchandise consigned to it by that corporation, the latter shall be taxed upon the capital invested in such business, as personal property, at the place where the business is carried on by the agent.

Another bill by Mr. Barrett provides that money of a non-resident in this State, under the control or in the possession of his agent in this State, where such agent is a corporation, the majority of whose stock is owned by the non-resident transmitting the money, is also to be taxed. "Slaughtered animals or the

products thereof" are especially named in the bill in connection with the "merchandise" referred to.

If Mr. Barrett's bill became a law and his example were followed by other States, there would be practically no such thing as interstate commerce, and large industries of all kinds would be completely shattered. The effect of such a law would be to compel large corporations to pay taxes in New York State on all their property in other States—double taxation, in fact, or taxation multiplied by the number of States passing such a vicious measure. If the taxing power of New York can reach into Illinois, it can do so in any other State, and if it is so effective it is also within the province of other States to tax New York property. Such a condition of affairs is not only absurd, but a menace to all practice of taxation.

There can be no doubt that these bills will slumber in committee, not only on account of their rank nonsense, but because they were introduced by a member of the minority party. Were they to become laws they would not stand a test in any court, low or high. But they serve their purpose of harassing the packers and furnishing ammunition for the coming election campaign.

BEEF CATTLE PRICES RISING

A great deal has been said and written about the low price of cattle. Prime beefs are higher now than they were this time last year. Last week native steers were bringing \$5.60 per 100 lbs., live weight, in Chicago. They rose to \$6 this week, and if the supply does not increase, they are liable to go still higher.

In this connection it should be noted that carcass beef is not as high as it was at this season of last year. Then beefs did not go up until May, and meats followed as a matter of course. The feeding conditions have been expensive. Cattle have been relatively lower to the feeder, but he has had to pay for his cottonseed meal and his hay, though corn was

a bit lower—not low enough, however, in proportion to the pen price of slaughter beefs and the market price of their products. These facts caused the feeder to hold off and not risk both his time and money in a profitless venture.

There are many reasons for higher prime beefs and higher meat in the spring. Then the finished stock will be coming fully into the market. It will be found that the feeding season has been light, and that the run of native steers will fall short of actual needs. The deficiency will be made up of unfinished beefs. These will come higher and drag the whole live stock market up with them.

NEW OLEO LAW POINT RAISED

The fight for and against oleomargarine has engaged and puzzled the best legal brains of the country. The case has been presented and argued in all sorts of lights. In the matter of the claims for abatement and refund of Litchfield Bros., M. J. Burgy, L. J. Limon et al. argued before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by Edwin Sutherland, of Kentucky, counsel for the claimants, a new point is raised. The attorney presents it in a very strong light, and his view of the case seems to be well grounded.

A refund of the special oleomargarine tax is asked for on the ground that the tax was illegally collected, because paid under duress. A law to suppress and not to regulate commerce is intrinsically illegal. Whether it has so hit the judicial mind or not one cannot say, but it has hit the public and the legislative mind that the present oleomargarine act has been passed to so hamper the manufacture and sale of the product as to drive it from the market. If not, why the 10c. per lb. tax on one color and 1/2c. per lb. on the other?

The taxing power is conferred to raise revenue. This act raises less revenue. But it was never urged as a revenue measure. It was simply an act in the interest of butter, and carried the intent of clearing oleomargarine from the field, so that butter could own it.

Revenue Official Not a Judge.

The attorney in the Litchfield and other cases raises the simple point that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is not a judge, has not been given judicial powers by any act of Congress, and hence cannot assume judicial powers. His is simply an administrative office. He or his agents can only collect fines, forfeitures and penalties "like any other plaintiff, through the courts, by due process of law." This being the case, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has exceeded his powers, acted ultra vires, in collecting by agent or otherwise any fine without due citation before a court of law and trial of the defendant in the case.

The attorney does not raise the question of the constitutionality of the oleomargarine act. Section 19 of the oleomargarine act of May, 1902, says: "All fines, penalties and forfeitures imposed by this act may be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction." The penalties are imposed by the preceding sections of the act. Section 11 imposes a penalty of \$50 for knowingly purchasing or receiving illegal oleomargarine; Section 12 a penalty of \$100 and forfeiture for knowingly obtaining from a manufacturer, for sale, any oleomargarine on which the special tax has not been paid; Section 13 imposes a penalty of \$50 and imprisonment of 10 to 182 days for willfully neglecting or refusing to stamp an oleomargarine package; Section 15 a penalty of \$100 to \$2,000 and imprisonment of from 30 to 182 days for willfully removing or defacing oleomargarine stamps, marks or brands.

Court of Law the Only Place.

There is but one place where a man's guilt or intent may be determined, and that is in a court of law. That is the only place where it can be said whether the offender has

"willfully" or "knowingly" done any of the prohibited things for which the penalties lie. He cannot be made to pay the penalties unless he has "knowingly" or "willfully" committed the alleged misdemeanors. "Section 19 of the act of May, 1902, utterly excludes any jurisdiction on the part of the Commissioner," says the plaintiffs' attorney, "to improve any fine or penalty, by whatever name called, or to decree the payment of the tax, together with a penalty, for an alleged unlawful sale of oleomargarine, unless it can be successfully maintained that the use of the word 'may,' in Section 19, leaves it optional with the revenue department to ignore the court and assume its jurisdiction."

The whole process of the Commissioner is an ex parte one, from the investigations of his agents to the assessment and the imposition of the penalties by himself. The question naturally arises: Can the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in such a case send a man to jail for six months? He cannot imprison a "moonshiner" in a whisky case. He can only prosecute him in a court of law, where the penalty is inflicted. He cannot do more in an oleomargarine case. How can he assume judicial powers to inflict part of a statutory punishment and not the other part, when his powers in the premises are conferred by the same act which creates the punishment? The statute says that the penalty shall be so much money or so many days in jail or both. If the Internal Revenue Department has the right to collect the money after it has assessed it, it also has the right to inflict the jail penalty. But a man's life or liberty cannot be taken from him except by due trial in a court of law before a jury of his peers.

A Greater Than the Butter Men.

The Constitution is above the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Congress and even the butter crowd and its oleomargarine act of May, 1902. For two offenses the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has no option but to send a man to jail. They are imposed by Sections 13 and 15 of the act: One is a penalty of \$50 and so many days, while the other is one of \$100 and so many days. No one will seriously claim that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue can try a man by jury, and yet he must before he can legally jail him, if he demands such a trial. If he has no such power under the act it seems clear that he has not the other judicial power which he assumes, that of inflicting a part of the same penalty.

In a general way the claims of the Kentucky counsel rest upon the same basis. He says in his argument: "Certain sections of the internal revenue law impose five fines, and seven sections of the oleomargarine law fines and penalties, and each and every one of the twelve fines and penalties must and only can be imposed by a court of competent jurisdiction, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has not yet been erected into a court of competent jurisdiction."

Another very strong point against the lawful possession by the commissioner of the judicial powers assumed by him for the speedier and more convenient administration of the oleomargarine act, according to his

views, is the lack of statutory authority for the administration of oaths by his deputies, as such. This would show that, from a statutory point of view, his agents are simply detectives. The Federal Statutes may be searched in vain for any power or authority confided in or imposed on internal revenue agents to administer oaths, subpoena witnesses or secure or take evidence for the purpose of determining the liability of an individual to the payment of any special tax.

No Right to Delegate Power.

The collector alone has such power. It seems that Attorney Sutherland has not been able to find any law which gives the commissioner or his collectors any authority to confer their powers upon their agents. Sections 3172 to 3175 confer the powers which they hold specifically and minutely upon the commissioner and his collectors alone. The internal revenue agents may be used to gather evidence for the department, but they cannot be used by the Commissioner for the imposition of penalties. The right to, "in his discretion, assign any agent to duty under the direction of any officer of internal revenue, or to such special duty as he may deem necessary," does not seem to carry with it the higher powers specifically delegated to the Commissioner and to his collectors by Sections 3172 to 3175.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has arrogantly issued the following ukase to the oleomargarine trade. It is on page 48 of the "Regulations" issued by Mr. Yerkes, and reads as follows:

"It is the duty of dealers in butter to ascertain the true character of the article which they sell or offer for sale; and if they are found to have sold oleomargarine, though they show that they believed it to be genuine butter, the special tax will be assessed against them."

Overlooks Vital Qualifications.

The above "regulation" overlooks the words "willfully" and "knowingly" in the act, and presumes to make the unfortunate tradesman guilty, whatever his knowledge or intent. It shows the ipse dixit judge to be prejudiced and points to the necessity of that impartial trial which is held in a properly constituted court of law, where the settled rules of evidence prevail. Mr. Sutherland says that in this "regulation" alone the Commissioner "has assumed an unwarranted and unauthorized jurisdiction, has imposed an impossible performance, has changed long and well-settled rules of evidence, and read out of all the sections of the oleomargarine law the mandatory injunction of the legislature that retail and other dealers shall and only may be punished for violations of the penal sections of that law after it shall have been determined that the dealers knowingly, or willfully, or negligently, or corruptly violated such sections, and has read into the law Section 3176. The isolated and curt selection from Section 3176, although purporting on its face to be taken from Section 3176, as a matter of fact, is a bald and bold distortion of that section. That section provides that whenever any person who has goods liable to the payment of a special tax refuses or neglects to render any return or list 'required by law,' or who renders a false or fraudulent return or list, the

(Continued on page 22.)

TRADE GLEANINGS

Cheshire Provision Company, Cheshire, Conn.; capital \$1,000. Frank O. Joes, president and treasurer; Burnum W. Francis, secretary.

At the annual meeting of the Butchers' & Drovers' Stock Yards Company, Milwaukee, Wis., the following board of directors was chosen: John Hoehn, R. G. Fehr, Alex. Warner, Tom Millsom, P. H. Wade and J. G. Fambrough. John Hoehn was elected president.

Metcalf Produce Company, Chittenango, N. T.; capital \$2,000. B. F. Metcalf, E. A. Green and W. E. Carpenter, directors.

Slagel Salt Company, Pomeroy, O.; capital \$25,000. J. W. McSlagel, C. B. Ohle and others incorporators.

Printz Degreasing Leather Company, Philadelphia, Pa., lost its plant by fire Feb. 3. Loss, \$75,000.

A canning factory is projected for Rogana, Tenn. James B. Alexander is interested.

A company organized by A. C. Mulford, of Laramie, Wyo., will build a soap factory.

Waynesville Canning Company, Waynesville, O.; capital \$20,000. J. T. Snook and others, incorporators.

The Hopkins Station Canning Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., has been organized. It has bought the building and machinery of the old Hopkins Canning Co., and will run the plant to its full capacity next summer.

A movement is on foot for a canning factory in Castleton, N. Y. It will can corn, pumpkins, berries and fruit of all kinds.

P. W. Hagerty, M. K. Freas and Samuel Mitchell are the committee on site for the proposed canning factory for Chalfonte, Pa.

Door County Canning Factory, of Green Bay, Wis., has increased its capital stock from \$35,000 to \$70,000.

Justice Krauss, of New York, has ordered the sale of the Oakfield Fertilizer Works. The plant has been in the hands of Receiver Charles M. Hughson for some time. Among the interested parties to the suit were Francis J. Henry, Jacob Davis, H. J. Harvey, Andrew Kraus, George Strauss, E. C. Longnecker, Martin F. Lantz and John Coon. The Bank of Buffalo is among the creditors in the sum of \$50,000.

Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, of New Jersey, Newark, N. J.; slaughter cattle, sheep, etc.; capital \$100,000. Incorporators, Jas. A. Howard, Lewis E. Birdseye and William M. Brown.

Norwich Provision Company, Norwich, N. Y.; capital \$15,000. A. J. Lyon, Mary A. Lyon and others incorporators.

The Washington C. H. Soap Company, of Washington, Ohio, has filed articles of incorporation, with \$50,000 capital stock. The incorporators are R. C. Peddicord, Fuller

VARIETY MANUFACTURING COMPANY

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Cross Horizontal Folding Doors
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Hess, Norman Smoth, A. S. Ballard, W. W. Milliken.

Insurance will fully cover the fire loss of \$5,000, sustained at Hadley, Saratoga County, N. Y., when the bark and grinding department of the E. W. Garnar Leather Works were totally destroyed.

C. W. Monroe and other Albia, Ia., citizens are organizing a company to establish and operate a packing plant in that town. They will incorporate under the name of the Albia Packing Company; capital stock \$25,000.

Beatrice Manufacturing Company, Portland, Ore.; capital \$10,000. J. J. O'Malley, W. C. Manchester and W. S. Hufford, incorporators; will make soap.

E. A. Gowen & Son organized at Kittery, Me., for the purpose of dealing in provisions, with \$10,000 capital stock. The officers are: President, Edward A. Gowen, of Dover, N. H.; treasurer, Horace Mitchell, of Kittery.

Fergus Packing Company, Fergus Falls, Minn.; capital \$50,000. E. J. Webber, R. J. Angus and others, incorporators.

F. B. Dunn Packing Company, Lancaster, N. B., has completed its plant and is in operation.

A site has been purchased in Rayne, La., on which a 50-ton cottonseed oil mill will be erected. Paul Souberbielle was the purchaser.

F. F. Putney & Co. will build a 20-ton cottonseed oil mill in Putney, Ga.

George H. Stephenhurst and William Bretcher will build a soap factory in Cumberland, Md.

Meriden Cotton Oil & Fertilizer Company in Hattiesburg, Miss., will double the size of its plant.

C. H. Bericini, of Brownwood, Texas, will build a cottonseed oil plant of 80-ton capacity, to cost \$80,000.

Peters Packing Company, McKeesport, Pa., capital \$25,000, has been incorporated.

Laley Abattoir Company, St. Paul, Minn.; capital \$150,000. Frederick W. Luley, John G. Rabb and others, incorporators.

Cloverdale Packing Company, Chicago, Ill.; capital \$2,500. P. T. Morse, E. H. Garnett and others incorporators.

Starr Canning Company, Austin, Ind.; capital, \$10,000. D. M. Highbanks, president.

STURTEVANT'S CATALOGUE.

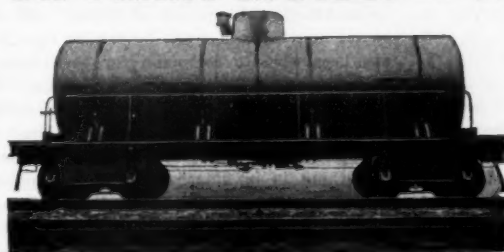
The second edition of catalogue No. 115, the general condensed catalogue of the B. F. Sturtevant Co., Boston, Mass., is now ready for distribution. This catalogue describes and illustrates a number of new apparatus manufactured by this enterprising company, among which are—a new type of hand-blower; several new types and sizes of forges; new sizes of vertical single and double engines; a new type of enclosed vertical compound engines; new type of semi-enclosed bi-polar and 4 pole motors; new sizes of generating sets with vertical compound engines; factory equipments, such as bench-legs, pattern storage shelf brackets, electric hoists, cast iron sinks, trench cover plates, etc.; industrial railway equipments, such as cars, truck ladles, turn-tables, T-rails, etc. It also contains a description of the various Sturtevant systems, such as heating and ventilating, special ventilating, drying, conveying and mechanical draft systems.

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Strictly According to Penna. R. R. Requirements.

ANY CAPACITY

ANY PURPOSE

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Warren City Tank & Boiler Works,

WARREN, O.

(Continued from page 20.)

collector of that district 'may' enter into and upon the premises of such delinquent dealer and make according to the best information which he can obtain, 'including that derived from the evidence elicited by the examination of the collector, and on his own view and information,' such list or return, according to the form prescribed, of the objects liable to tax, owned or possessed or under the care or management of such person."

Intent of the Saving Words.

The saving expressions "willfully," "knowingly" and similar words found in the oleomargarine act of May, 1902, were intended to cover the cases of the honest tradesmen who are not expert chemists, and in their course of trade are not able to detect that art in coloring which has hitherto baffled the best experts of the finely equipped laboratory of the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture. It was also to avoid penalizing them for a failure to correctly interpret the provisions of an act which has puzzled the greatest lawyers and jurists in this country, and which the august Supreme Court of the United States is now asked to construe. They must also read the internal revenue mind to know if the visitor to the store is an internal revenue agent or, if they know that much, to correctly imagine his mission. The "regulations," page 48, skips all the "ifs" and says to the seller: "You must know, or suffer the penalty which I will assess, whether you are ignorant, innocent or not." All fines or penalties imposed where the defendant did not "knowingly" "willfully," "negligently," "corruptly," etc., do a thing seem to be illegally collected.

The able attorney declares that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has no judicial character, and must collect through courts of law, after due trial and judgment, the fines which he has assessed. The point is a new one, and a strong one. The case is brought before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It will be carried to the top. A criminal test case has also been filed in the United States Civil Court at Louisville, Ky.

CROKER'S IRISH BACON FACTORY.

Having made his fortune in politics in New York City, Richard Croker has now decided to set up a bacon factory in Ireland and drive the American hog product out of that country. At least, that is what is deduced from London reports of the latest plans of the ex-New York boss. Having tired of being a plain country squire at Wantage, he has gone over to Ireland to become a "captain of industry." Reports say that he has begun his residence in Ireland by throwing himself into the Industrial revival that is proceeding there. His first scheme is the creation of a bacon factory in Tipperary. He is not going to run it exclusively as his own, but he is finding the money to set the machinery in motion. He has planked down \$20,000 to put up a building which will be supplied with the latest machinery and appliances for bacon curing purposes. He has financed a delegation which is now exploring Denmark for the purpose of ascertaining the latest methods employed in that country in creameries and bacon curing.

That provisions are an important news feature with the daily press was clearly evident on Saturday night last, when the New York Press Club held its thirty-first annual dinner in the banquet hall at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Upon this usually auspicious occasion, when the editorial writers of the great New York daily and industrial papers gather with their friends for a brief respite from the grind of newspaper-making, there is always a goodly number of prominent men with whom they are in frequent business contact who are specially invited guests. It is often not difficult to judge, at these affairs, where the newspaper men have been most active during the previous year, by the classes of business in which their guests are engaged.

This year the most important social affair in newspaperdom showed a strong preponderance of packers and packinghouse officials over any other class, and from the fact that they were personally so well known to numbers of their hosts it was evident that the newspapers have been busy in packinghouse circles for some months past. It was pleasing to note, too, that the utmost good-fellowship existed between the men who make news and those who write it. It was an augury that the time is not far distant when our news publications will have a more intimate knowledge of our food interests, and that eventually there will be more accurate information given the public on this subject.

The beautiful banquet-hall of the most palatial hostelry in the metropolis never, perhaps, displayed a prettier scene than on this occasion. The speaker's table at one end was raised a trifle above the floor, which was covered with smaller tables, at which the diners were seated. The tables were gracefully arranged and covered with decorations of trailing vines and carnations. The galleries around three sides of the hall were filled with New York's fairest women, friends, relatives and guests of the newspaper men and their chosen companions for the evening.

At tables almost directly in the centre of the hall were the packinghouse contingent. Most prominent among these loomed the massive form of President L. F. Swift, who was in the east, and who came down from Boston to attend the dinner. He expressed the ease he felt in the company of his newspaper friends, to many of whom he is known personally. He always has time for a newspaper man, no matter how busy he is with the manifold duties of the great Swift interests.

It is Croker's intention to work the factory on the co-operative principle. He has made a thorough investigation into the possibilities of the proposed business and has satisfied himself that the native product will drive American bacon out of Ireland. He is so far convinced of what he can do that he has been able to command for the scheme the support of one or two leading English and Scotch provision merchants. A meeting to discuss the subject will be held in London in a week or two, and it is understood that everything is in shipshape order to enable him to put the scheme on a practical working basis at once. The people of Tipperary are delighted with the prospect of having a real live factory in their midst, which will help to stop the flow of emigration.

MEAT MEN AT PRESS BANQUET

and the members of the fourth estate were happy to see him gracing their annual dinner. Charles H. Swift and Edward Tilden, president of Libby, McNeill & Libby, evidently enjoyed the relaxation from business cares in the evening's pleasures. Handsome, jovial W. H. Noyes, general eastern manager for Swift and Company, was another of the big lights at this table, and with him were the following guests: Ralph Trautman, J. Hesdorfer, G. W. Morgan, A. C. Milne, A. R. Jones, W. Egenberger, R. C. Moore and T. J. Davis. Mrs. Noyes and her invited lady guests occupied one of the prominent boxes.

At the next table sat the champions of Armour & Company. Harry Raphael, jolly, happy, genial as ever, and withal as shrewd as any of them, gracefully carried the honors for his house. Not far away from him was F. J. Stolz, manager of Armour & Company's dressed beef interests in the East, and as evidence that the great company founded by P. D. Armour has lost none of its virility were J. A. Kerr, F. C. Buck, A. R. Rodway, A. T. Clark, "Jim" Stewart and G. McDougall.

At the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger table there was a bevy of no less portentous representatives. Ludwig Kirscheimer, superintendent of the wonderful S. & S. plants, and J. A. Howard, manager of sales, were among old friends with the newspaper men. Situated in New York, as they are, they are targets for constant questions on provision news, and they needed no introduction. M. H. S. Joseph and Mr. Grabenheimer were also present and improved the opportunity to get better acquainted with the men who have frequently to publish news of S. & S. happenings.

G. F. Ripp, in charge of Nelson Morris & Co.'s car interests, was there, and with him was Mr. Meyers, of war supplies contract fame. M. Zimmerman, the greatest manufacturer of sausage in New York; E. Guckenheimer, of the same company, and Louis Schloss were in another packinghouse center.

There was little "shop" talk among the packinghouse men present, but there was much good-natured conversation and many pleasant sallies. They were evidently out to enjoy the evening and did it. They were disappointed in the poor speakers provided for the occasion, but the dinner was good, particularly the meats, and nobody knew it any better than they did. The wines were also excellent and the packers say the newspaper men know how to cheer the inner man, even if the oratorical effervescence was missing.

DR. WILEY'S EXPERIMENTS.

It is reliably reported that the practical conclusions reached in the borax investigation held last year in Washington under the personal supervision of Dr. Wiley, showed that borax and other preparations of boron readily assist digestion, produce a generous assimilation of foods, and are in no way detrimental to health.

NOT MEAT THIS TIME.

Vegetarians are feeling uneasy owing to the fact that seven persons have died at Darmstadt, Germany, as the result of eating bad beans, and 31 are ill.

The NATIONAL PROVISIONER

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

THEORY VERSUS FACT

The momentous question of the future, whether artificial food is as nutritive and wholesome as natural food, will not be fought out in legislative halls, but in the great forum of public discussion by the people and for the people. Compared with that wide-reaching topic the present activity of food purists and government experts is like the skirmish of outposts compared to the raging battle of armies. Whether a colorant is an adulterant, and whether an antiseptic meat preservative is an adulterant are but mile-stones which will have been carried away in the settlement of the much larger question. Whether the general opinion which is founded on fact, that as Liebreich says, we do not only eat with the mouth, we also eat with the eyes, will repel the theory that anything which is deceptive to the eye is harmful to the stomach, is an inconsequential engagement of the forces. The great fight will be waged on the unit of nourishment.

The solution of the problem will be advanced by agreeing on definitions which define, explanations which explain and remedial legislation which remedies. The accusation which lies most gravely against food legislation is its inconsistency and its insincerity. It is palliative, not curative. The day of settlement will also be hastened by the frank admission of those interested in food as a trade that there are some natural obstacles which can only be overcome by artificial means; for instance, the ureates in meats. These are facts and the theories of government experts must in time give way to them.

COMMISSARY PHASE OF THE WAR

The war in the Far East excites the American political more than it does its industrial mind. Our meat interests, having sold large orders, do not expect to sell for a time a great amount of supplies to the contending armies. Japan will use more cereal than meat foods for her troops at the front. The rank and file of her army is more accustomed to such a diet. Russia has bought about all that she at present needs, unless there are early indications that the war will last longer than the summer. If Japan sweeps the sea Russia cannot land commissary supplies from this side. Japan expects to use as little perishable food as possible. She will stick as near to the Asiatic diet as she can to prevent climatic disorders and to make a quick fight of it. The belligerents have been quietly storing American canned and other cured meats for some time.

If the war lasts longer than six months a new and a heavier demand will be made upon American sources for supplies. Japanese now in America who are well posted on industrial China state that the hog and the goat and Chinese cured fish will furnish much of the meat ration for the Japanese army on the mainland. Russia will avoid the Asiatic cured meats. She has just placed large meat orders with us, and France and England are now feeling about in the American market for probable supplies. Further developments depend on the prolongation of the war.

INSPIRING THE BUILDING IDEA

The relatively low price of meat has spurred many interests to the contemplation of the packing house line for investment. There seems to be an idea that there is a great spread in the margin between the price of cattle—and hence of carcass beef—and the cost of meat at the retail store. Those who take this view do so from the surface appearance of things. They are either stock raisers who only know the producing end of the business, or they are only eaters and know none of the processes which bring the steer from the feed lot to the table. They are not posted upon the expenses and losses incidental to the slaughtering business, nor any of the processes and losses in the cutting up of a carcass upon the retail block. They simply take an abstract view of the price on the hoof and the price on the table.

That is treacherous ground upon which to found the packing house idea, or from which to draw the inspiration to go into the packing house line. The lay mind thus lets its error pilot its purse into that disastrous whirlpool which has wrecked so many packinghouse enterprises in the past ten years, and which laid the foundation for the later apparent consolidation of interests that came from the buying up of the unsuccessful or losing enterprises. They had become unfit for any place in the industry except to dovetail in with larger and more successful businesses.

COULD NOT CHANGE SEED PRICE

An important meeting of cottonseed oil men took place recently at Savannah, Ga. While the whole cotton seed oil situation was not covered, it was informally discussed. There is no concealing the fact that many mills have had to make a short run this year. This has been made so by the fact that the crushers couldn't afford, on the basis of trading and the current price of oil, to pay \$18 per ton for seed, and the farmers have not been disposed to sell largely at \$12 per ton, the prevailing market this season. The

farmers have hesitated to dispose of their seed at the lower price because fertilizers have risen about \$4 per ton over last year.

With a loss of \$4 to \$6 per ton in the price of his seed this season and a rise of \$4 per ton on his fertilizers, the farmer decided to hold his seed for a better market or for manuring purposes. The shorter cotton crop helped this determination, because it not only convinced the cotton grower that there would be a scarcity of seed, but placed in his pocket, in the higher price of cotton, that surplus of money which he usually obtained from the sale of seed. The cotton grower received an average of nearly \$10 per bale more for his cotton this season than he did last. At even \$18 per ton for his seed he received only \$9 per bale for his seed last year. He has, therefore, sold his lint for \$1 per bale more than he did his lint and seed together last year, and has this year's seed to the good. The oil mill men appreciate this and decided to leave the planter to his idols as the oil business cannot stand higher seed just now.

PORK CALLS WINE IN FRANCE

France needs foreign meat because France has not enough of domestic meat for her people. The republic has poor cold storage and refrigerator car facilities, hence its distributive facilities are poor for perishable goods. The poultry and butter trade felt this recently, and an effort was made to remedy it somewhat. France is better off in cattle than some of the European countries, but there is a notable scarcity of hogs, and, therefore, of pork products. It was possibly a knowledge of this fact which led the government to listen to the clamorings of the French agrarian element to imitate Germany and place a virtual embargo of 50 francs (\$10) per 100 kilos upon American pork and salted meats.

When our reciprocity agreement of 1898 with France was signed, letting French still wines into this country upon the payment of a specially low tariff of 35c. per gallon, our pork entered France on a tariff basis of 20 francs (\$4) per 100 kilos. This latter tariff was raised last July to the present rate of 50 francs, which is practically prohibitive. The French Government has been plainly told that this increase is a violation of the schedule in the reciprocity agreement of 1898, and that the special tax on French still wines may shortly be removed and the regular schedule be applied. A severer blow could not be given that country's immense wine trade with the United States. France needs outside pork, and must take ours. We can do without French wines. The republic is now pondering over the matter, and it is believed that the exclusion of American pork by France will soon cease.

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NEW YORK and
CHICAGO

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DR. J. H. SENNER.....President

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EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following were the exports of commodities from New York to Europe for the week ending February 13, as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamers—Destination.	Oil—		—Beef—		—Lard—	
	Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter.	Tcs.	Pkgs.
Etruria, Liverpool.....	2000	1283	834	60	550	200
Oceanic, Liverpool.....	377	1779	1412	25	225	1319
Bovic, Liverpool.....	1753	742	25	387	317	943
St. Louis, Southampton.....	409	1481	197	20	5	20
Minnehaha, London.....	1136	426	100	100	250	4628
Kansas City, Bristol.....	702	91	200			
Corinthian, Glasgow.....	217	603	93	340	700	
Belgravia, Hamburg.....	1000	50	156	408	5	1280
Finland, Antwerp.....	8206	630	407	300	840	2035
K. Wil. der Grosse, Bremen.....		30	50	70	425	
La Lorraine, Havre.....				35	110	
Symra, Havre.....	4920			70		
Fricka, Bordeaux.....				250	561	
Norge, Baltic.....		25	597	25	39	915
Leon XIII, Mediterranean.....				15	20	
Masilia, Mediterranean.....		25	100	50	135	50
Liguria, Mediterranean.....		116	15	15	300	
Aros Castle, Mediterranean.....	5				555	
Total.....	61581	4844	7221	3226	720	1035
Last week.....	39599	7299	11737	4239	645	1698
Same time in 1903.....	27435	3468	8406	592	1926	622
					6169	31534

WILL NEVER BE EXTERMINATED.

In a recent bulletin issued by the United States Department of Agriculture on the cotton boll weevil investigations and their results, W. D. Hunter, special agent in charge of these investigations, makes known some of the results of the work. It is declared that the work of the division of entomology for several years has demonstrated that there is not even a remote probability that the boll weevil will ever be absolutely exterminated.

Although the very large yields of cotton of former years may perhaps no longer be possible, it is nevertheless entirely feasible to produce cotton at a margin of profit that will compare favorably with that involved in the production of most of the staple crops of the United States by what have become known generally as cultural methods. These methods consist of modifications of the system of cotton raising made necessary by the weevil. They were originally suggested by a careful study of the life history and habits of the pest, and naturally any improvement that may eventually be made will be the result of the continuation of that study. They have been tested successfully on a large scale by the division of entomology, as well as by many planters, during two very unfavorable seasons.

These methods are in brief as follows: First: plant early. Second: cultivate the fields thoroughly. Third: plant the rows as far apart as experience with the land indicates is feasible, and thin out the plants in the rows thoroughly. Fourth: destroy, by plowing up, windrowing, and burning all the cotton stalks in the fields as soon as the

weevils become so numerous that practically all the squares and bolls are being punctured. Of greatest advantage is the reducing for the next year of the number of the weevils by the destruction of the plants in the fall. The advantage thus gained is followed by bending every effort toward procuring an early crop the following season. Fifth: while fertilizers are not now used to any considerable extent in cotton producing in Texas, there is no doubt that they should be; not that the land is poor, but that crops may be procured earlier so as to avoid a considerable degree of injury by the weevil, which is more destructive to later crops.

The bulletin contains a description of the weevil, the territory affected, and the plan of the investigations by the division of entomology, and gives some of the results of the field work and an experiment showing the damage resulting from favorable hibernating quarters. The bulletin concludes with an account of the legal restrictions concerning the shipment of infested cotton seed and a warning to cotton planters against the inflation of prices of the seed of certain varieties, and the attempts of unscrupulous persons to dispose of common seed from various localities as that of early maturing varieties.

MEAT AS A LEPROSY CURE.

An English scientist, who has devoted much of his time to investigating food products as a source of disease, declares that if the Roman Church would either allow flesh meat on fast days, or following the example of the Greek Church, would forbid fish as well as flesh, the leprosy now existing among many large communities would be likely wholly to disappear.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

IMPROVING CONSISTENCY OF CACAO BUTTER.

The process which is stated in a French patent to render cacao butter soft and pliable consists of heating the fat with water and sodium bicarbonate, then cooling it with constant agitation until it congeals, after which it is left for 24 hours, and is finally subjected to a process of pressing and kneading until supple. Claim is also made for a product thus prepared from a mixture of butter and cacao butter.

INFLUENCE OF MANURES ON SUGAR CANE.

By the addition of nitrogen, in the form of ammonium sulphate, sodium nitrate, raw guano, or dried blood, increased yields of the cane are obtained. Ammonium sulphate and sodium nitrate, when used so as to supply not more than 40 lbs. of nitrogen per acre, are of about equal value, but when used in excess of this proportion, ammonium sulphate gives much better results, the best result appearing to arise from dressings of 2 to 3 cwt. of the salt per acre. Increased yield of cane is also obtained by the use of lime dressings.

RUSSIAN OIL SEED CROPS.

The meteorological conditions in Russia during 1903 have been even more unfavorable to the crops of such oil seeds as linseed, hemp, rape, sunflower and mustard seed than to the crops of breadstuffs. Generally speaking, the crops in 1903 may be called below the usual average, and especially poor crops were raised in the east of Russia and also in the Northern Caucasus. The best crops are expected in the northern and northwestern region and in some parts of the Irver and Pokva governments.

NEW SMOKE-CONSUMING METHOD.

A Hungarian inventor claims to have solved the smoke difficulty by employing porous plates or bricks made of a composition containing lime and fuel of different degrees of combustibility arranged behind or between portions of the fuel in a furnace. These serve as desulphurizing or purifying filters for the furnace gases. A suitable combination of materials is 10 to 15 parts of sawdust, 30 to 35 parts of coke or anthracite, 20 to 25 parts of coking fuel, and 30 to 35 parts of brown coal and peat, mixed with 6 to 20 parts of caustic lime, tempered with an amount of water equal to the weights of the combustible materials taken together.

THE BRITISH THERMAL UNIT.

The British Thermal Unit is the standard unit of heat and is the amount necessary to raise one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. From a refrigerating point of view it can be stated to be the amount of heat given up by one pound of water in cooling one degree Fahrenheit, say from 33° to 32°. The

amount of heat necessary to raise one pound of water 1 deg. centigrade is called a thermal unit. To change B. T. U.'s into thermal units multiply the British thermal units by 9-5.

A caloric is the quantity of heat necessary to raise one kilogram of water one degree centigrade. A kilogram = 2.2 lbs., and one deg. C. = 9-5 deg. F. Therefore, a caloric is: $2.2 \times 9.5 = 3.96$ B. T. U. This is a term belonging to the metric system, but it is used considerably in the United States.

FAT EXTRACTION.

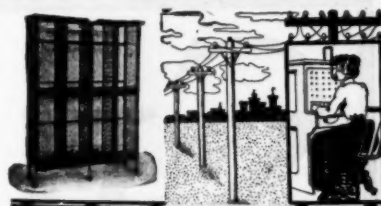
The principle of the Soxhlet fat extraction tube has been employed in the construction of a plant for extracting fat from bones and other materials on a large scale by the use of solvents. The material is placed in a chamber above a source of steam-heat, while the solvent is introduced from above and falls through it. The solvent is vaporized by the heat and, rising through the material, is condensed and extracts more fat, until eventually, when the material becomes hot, the solvent is recovered by means of a condenser. The solution of the fat is conducted into a vessel, where the solvent is evaporated by means of tubes externally heated by steam, the process being accelerated by the introduction of live steam.—*Journal Soc. Chem. Industry.*

RUBBER TREE OIL.

The commercial utilization of the seeds of the Para rubber tree has been interesting South American experimenters for some time, and the production of the oil from the seed has reached commercial possibilities. The whole seeds, when extracted with light petroleum ether, furnished 20 per cent. of oil, while the kernels, which constitute about 50 per cent. by weight of the seeds, yielded 42 per cent. of oil. The chief point of difference between the oils from the whole seeds and from the kernels is the presence in the former of a very small amount of a solid fat having a high saponification value. The oil possesses drying properties; it gives a clear, transparent film on exposure to the air, and could probably be used as a substitute for linseed oil. A specimen of oil extracted from the Para rubber seed meal contained 65 per cent. of free fatty acids, which renders the meal unfit for use as a fodder. The residual cake obtained after expressing the oil from decorticated seed can, however, be used as a cattle food.

PRESERVATION OF MILK.

As far back as 1898 A. Renard first proposed the use of hydrogen peroxide for the preservation of milk. If an amount of the peroxide not exceeding 2 per cent. of a 12-volume solution be added to milk, it is completely decomposed into water and oxygen in from 6 to 8 hours. With larger additions the



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decomposition proceeds more slowly, and with 5 per cent. of a 12-volume solution a small quantity remains undecomposed even after several days. The rate of the decomposition varies with different kinds of milk, but within certain limits is not affected by change of temperature. Milk is not sterilized with a small quantity of the peroxide, but after such treatment it can be kept for a much longer time than ordinary milk without undergoing alteration. It is best to add the peroxide immediately after milking, and then allow the milk to stand in a cool place for 6 to 8 hours, till the peroxide is completely decomposed. The taste and odor of the milk are not altered.—*Jour. Soc. Chem. Industry.*

NEW SOAPMAKING PROCESS.

Hitherto the manufacture of soap, the fats, fatty acid or resin, which serve for the production of the soaps have been saponified with soda lye, says the *Soap Gazette*. The soda salt of fatty acid is obtained by separation of the soap from the feebly alkaline solutions or by liquidation. When fats poor in stearine are employed, and especially resin, the soap produced by liquidation remains soft, because it contains more water; if, on the contrary, the attempt is made by separation to obtain a harder soap, the impurities penetrate the soap, which becomes unclean and takes on a dark color, without reaching in many cases the desired hardness.

In order that the impure substances which communicate a disagreeable odor and dark color to the soap, as the resinotannols, may be eliminated from the soap by boiling and liquidation, M. Dreyman submits the soap to boiling in salted water, of which the aerometric degree should vary according to the fats employed, and the soap desired to be produced. As the soap has been previously purified, the quantity of water resulting from the fats, which are but slightly consistent, may by boiling in salted water be readily reduced.



OR coating gasket and flanges DIXON'S GRAPHITE PIPE JOINT COMPOUND is especially useful and valuable, saving many times its cost in sheet-rubber, keeping connections perfectly tight, preventing rust and sticking.
Pipe joints and nuts screwed up with it will always come apart readily and be as bright and clean as the day they came from the die.
Read Booklet 88 D and try a sample before you order a quantity.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

Swift's Choice Dressed Beef

Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork, and Provisions

FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING BRANCH HOUSES

NEW YORK

Barclay Street Market, 105 Barclay Street
Gansevoort Market, 22-24 Tenth Avenue
West Washington Market, West and Bloomfield Streets
Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue
Manhattan Market, W. 35th Street and Eleventh Avenue

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street
Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue
Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street
Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue
West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue
Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Streets
Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street
West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 West 39th Street
West Side Market }

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets
Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

Swift & Company New York

- Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue -

According to the aerometric degree of the salted water, the soap will be harder or softer and have more or less water. At the same time a granulated paste may be formed, of which the granulation is made to disappear by adding a few hundredths of a solution of sea water, or of a mixture of various salts. Then a firm and homogeneous soap is obtained.

The solution already used, of which the dark color proceeds from the presence of salts of iron and organic compounds, may be employed again, if the salts of iron are precipitated by a sulphide, and if the color of the or-

ganic matters is removed by the addition of a little acid.

Thus soaps designed to be of special purity are produced, as well as those which are prepared by means of soft and inferior fats or dark colored oils, and especially with resin. A pure soap without color, and attaining the full degree of hardness desired, is obtained. This is the reason why such a soap may answer for the washing which precedes the dyeing of fabrics, even if it contains 10 per cent. or more of resin. A soap containing 60 per cent. of resin made by this process is pure, firm, and has not the defect of being viscid,

like usual resinous soaps. By the new employment of the solution already utilized, a considerable saving should be secured, and the contamination of the streams avoided.

PURIFYING OIL.

Sodium silicate is the purified for oils named in an English patent of recent date. The oils are mixed with the silicate, the soap thus formed separated, and the neutralized oils deodorized by means of steam in a fine state of division. A special apparatus is claimed for the latter process.

Swift & Company



138-154 Ninth Street, JERSEY CITY

Beef and Pork Packers

Lard Refiners and General Provision Dealers
For Export and Local Trade

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

A BIG FIRE PUMPING STATION.

The desirability of providing separate mains for domestic water supply and for fire service has long been evident to those interested in fire insurance matters. The existence of two systems of mains not only greatly diminishes the possibility of a failure of the water supply, but very often makes it possible to carry a pressure sufficient for fire protection without the need of fire engines. However, it is not always advisable to maintain such a service from a municipal water works plant, often because the distance through which it would be necessary to carry the high pressure mains would be unnecessarily great, and moreover an accident to the plant might disable both services. The high pressure pumping engine would probably be of a type different from the regular service engines, and little economy would be gained by placing them in the same station, further than a possible saving in attendance.

Many considerations favor locating the fire pumping station directly in the heart of the district to be protected. The character of the motive power then becomes the next consideration. If steam is used, it will be necessary to keep steam up in the boilers continuously, although the plant may be called into action only once or twice during a year. Electricity has also been proposed, and it might be advisable where connection could be had with a number of independent electric supply circuits, thus minimizing the chances of shut-down.

In one of the latest plants of this character to be installed, gas engines have been chosen, the fuel supply being taken from the city illuminating gas mains. The particular installation has recently been completed in the city of Philadelphia, and is located on the Delaware River front, at the corner of Race street and Delaware avenue. The district protected is bounded by Broad, Walnut and Race streets, and the Delaware River, and contains many high office buildings. The pumping station, which occupies a building 72 by 140 ft. will contain ten 11½ by 12-inch, vertical direct-acting Deane triplex pumps, each capable of delivering 1,200 gallons per minute at 40 revolutions, against a pressure of 300 lbs. per square inch. There are also two 6½ by 12-inch pumps of the same type of 350 gallons capacity per minute. These pumps are to work together or singly, as may be desired, and all will discharge into a common 20-inch main. The water supply for the pumps will be taken directly from the Delaware River through a 36-inch suction main. Only seven of the larger pumps are being installed at present. Each of the large pumps will be driven by a 280 horse power Westinghouse, three-cylinder, single-acting gas engine, and the small pumps by engines of the same type of 125 horse power each. The smaller engines will be direct connected to the smaller pumps through friction clutches, and will also drive electric ignition generators of 7.5 K. W. each, and the air compressors supplying air at 200 lbs. pressure for starting the main engines. There are three sources of current for ignition, connections with the city lighting mains, and a storage battery being provided in addition to the ignition generators. The lighting current is reduced from 220 to 110 volts by a

rotary transformer. Cooling water for the gas engine cylinders may be taken from two different city water mains and from the fire mains. A gas pressure regulator on the supply pipe of each engine maintains the pressure constant.

Triplex pumps have been selected, because of the even flow of the discharge, producing practically constant pressure on the discharge mains, and making a very even load through all parts of the gas engine cycle. The crank shafts are driven from the engine shafts through single-reduction gears. The fact that the pumps are of the vertical type makes it very easy to connect the pumps directly to the engines and also results in a considerable saving in space.

The pressure in the fire mains is controlled automatically by an electric motor acting on a valve. It may be held steadily at any point under 300 lbs., while a spring relief valve prevents it from rising above amount. The water ends of the pumps are divided into sections; that is, each cylinder and valve chest is a separate casting and can easily be removed by itself without disturbing the other parts of the machine. This makes a very convenient arrangement in case repairs are ever required for the water-end parts. The pumps have very large valve areas and are capable of a very much higher speed and much greater pressure than are called for in the specification. The valves are of hard rubber, especially suited for this work.

The machines were especially designed for fire service by the Deane Steam Pump Company, of Holyoke, Mass., and are brass fitted throughout, in order that they may be able to start after long periods of idleness. All of the moving parts, such as bearings, connecting rods, crank-pin boxes, cross-head shoes, etc., are adjustable for wear. The crank shafts and connecting rods are made of forged compressed steel, have large factors of safety, and are much superior to the steel castings sometimes used for this purpose. The pinions are of steel, and the gears are of steel castings, all very carefully cut by machine, and running with very little noise. The pumps are very heavy in every particular and insure that every requirement on the pumping end of the equipment will be fully met.

The mains supplied by this pumping station are nine miles long and consist of pipes 8, 12 and 16 ins. diameter. They are of extra thickness, and all fittings, including fire plugs, are of special design. The total weight of the pipe is 6,500,000 lbs., and of the fittings, 850,000 lbs., costing altogether \$355,000. The pump house cost \$250,000, the large units, \$22,000 each, and the small units \$8,000. The station replaces with advantage more than 40 fire engines, and as a result of its installation the rate of insurance will be reduced 25 cents per \$100.

The selection of gas engines for motive power is novel, but is believed to be justified in view of the perfection of the modern gas engine as regards liability and freedom from break-down. The great advantage incident to the use of gas engines are their economy during periods of idleness, as compared with steam plants, and the ability to start up immediately and at full power.

EXPORT TRADE IN INSULATING PAPERS.

F. W. Bird & Son, East Walpole, Mass., manufacturers of the standard Laminoid and Neponset insulating papers, report a very large export trade during the past year. Large quantities were shipped regularly to England, South Africa, Japan, New Zealand and other foreign ports. The sales in this country far exceeded those of the previous year, for purchasers are beginning to learn that the best paper is the essential part of perfect insulation.

BORAXOLOGY.

The Pacific Coast Borax Co. is renewing its advertising of "Twenty-Mule Team" borax in the daily newspapers. This publicity is attractively displayed under the head of "Boraxology," after which follows the explanation that this is a new science—that of knowing how to secure cleanliness of person and clothing. The advertisement also contains a caution against adulterations. With clever illustrations at top and bottom the "ad" is attracting much attention.

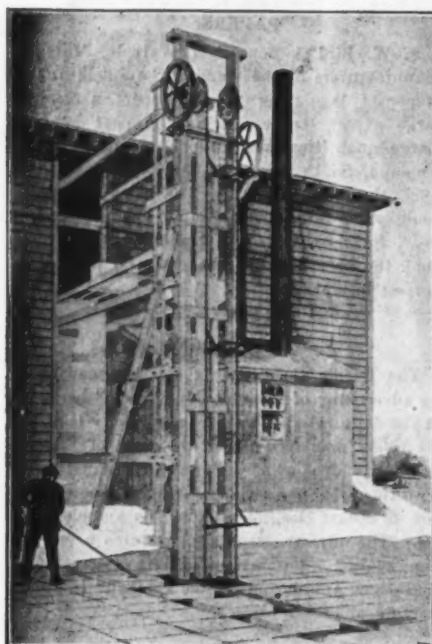
A POWERFUL PROTECTOR.

The illustration in The National Provisioner last week of the working of the Eastman fire nozzle, which is now one of the equipments of all big packing plants, showed an Eastman 2-inch solid stream being thrown 196 feet from a hydrant pressure of only 65 pounds. This powerful stream was directed to any point of the compass by a small boy, so easy and sure was it of manipulation. The Davies Warehouse & Supply Company, Chicago, are the Western agents for the Eastman nozzle.

NO LOSS WITHOUT SOME GAIN.

Even the appalling fires which recently swept a large part of Baltimore out of existence will benefit some. The salvage companies, who salvage goods damaged by fire and sell them for the benefit of the fire insurance companies, will profit by this loss. The goods damaged must be carefully dried before they become saleable, much depending upon the success of this drying. The Underwriters Salvage Co., of New York City, recently placed an order with the B. F. Sturtevant Co., of Boston, Mass., for the complete equipment of a kiln for drying such goods by the Sturtevant fan system.

The kiln is divided into small rooms of various widths served by over-head tracks from which are suspended frames for supporting two tiers of baskets for the reception of the water soaked material. These rooms are of fire-proof construction, and the size is governed by the material to be dried. Hot air is diffused through the rooms, while the amount of air and its temperature is easily controlled. The drying is positive, economical, and always independent of the weather. The kiln is not only equipped with the Sturtevant apparatus for drying, consisting of a Sturtevant steam fan connected to a Sturtevant fireproof heater and galvanized iron distributing pipes, but the entire material and workmanship for making the rooms fireproof was furnished by the B. F. Sturtevant Co.



ICE ELEVATORS

— FOR —
Filling Houses
— FROM —
Water or Platform

**HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice-Handling
Machinery
and Tools**

CATALOGUE

**GIFFORD BROS.
HUDSON, N. Y.**

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

CORPORATION NEWS.

New York Cold Storage Company, New York City; capital, \$125,000. J. A. Keenan, Louis Hesse and W. C. Hubert, incorporators.

Hygienic Ice Company, Elyria, Ohio; capital, \$25,000. S. H. Lucas, Aimee H. Lucas and others, incorporators.

Lufkin Ice Company, Lufkin, Texas; capital, \$40,000. C. W. Dawley, St. Louis, Mo.; John L. Phillips, Claude Riley, Tyler; G. A. Kelley, Lufkin, and others, incorporators.

Crystal Ice & Cold Storage Company, Portland, Oregon; capital \$50,000. H. M. Carlock, J. G. Peck and others, incorporators.

New England Milk Producers' Association, Boston, Mass.; capital \$250,000.

Crystal Ice & Storage Company, Portland, Ore.; capital \$50,000. G. W. Weatherly, H. M. Carlock and J. G. Peck, incorporators.

Crisney Creamery Company, Crisney, Ind.; capital \$5,400. E. Maier and others, incorporators.

Bruce Creamery Association, Bruce, Wis.; capital \$5,000. W. A. Blackburn and others incorporators.

Holy Cross Creamery Company, Holy Cross, Ia.; capital \$2,500. Peter Meyer and others incorporators.

NEW PLANTS.

Savannah, Ga.—John W. Wiggins will build an electric light and ice plant in Vidalia, Ga. Is now ready for bids.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—M. H. Ward will build an ice plant to cost \$30,000.

Ft. Collins, Col.—A company is being organized by local capitalists to build a \$40,000 ice plant.

Lincoln, Neb.—Beatrice Creamery Company will build a \$15,000 addition.

Cincinnati, O.—Commission men have petitioned the B. & O. S. W. Railroad to build a cold storage plant in connection with warehouses now being erected.

Norfolk, Va.—Anheuser-Busch Company will build a cold store and ice plant.

Middlebury, Vt.—Middlebury Co-operative Creamery Company will build a new plant.

Clarksburg, W. Va.—Jacob Kolegard will build an up-to-date brewery and cold storage.

Evergreen, Ala.—H. C. Hopkins will double the capacity of his ice plant.

Spray, N. C.—Spray Cold Storage Company

will build a cold store. In market for machinery.

Little Rock, Ark.—D. B. Hull will build an ice plant.

Marion, Va.—Marion Light & Power Company will build an ice plant.

Baldwin, La.—Planters Gin & Oil Company will build an ice plant.

Grafton, W. Va.—John V. Knott and H. P. Ecker, Pittsburg, Pa., are organizing a company with Grafton capital to build a brewery and ice plant to cost \$200,000.

FRESH AND COLD STORAGE BUTTER.

Besides a shortage in production, the butter trade has been seriously affected during the last two weeks by the delays caused on the railroads on account of the severe weather and frequent snow storms. Goods were in some instances a week or ten days behind in arriving at destination. The market has been good and prices have improved. The cold store butter has practically controlled the situation, and there has been a liberal movement in the holdings. Contrary to early prognostications it now looks as if cold storage butter would probably be exhausted before the beginning of the new season. The favorable markets in the eastern cities has called out shipments from interior cold stores. The weather in the northwest has not been favorable to increased productions. Prices have advanced from last week's quotations. Fresh Creamery has sold in New York at 26c., an advance of 1c. over the previous week. Cold storage stock has also advanced from 20@20½c. to 21@22c. for highest grades.

Prices in New York on February 17: Creamery extras, 26c.; do., firsts, 22@25½c.; do., seconds, 17@21c.; thirds, 15@15c. Creamery held, extras, 21@22c.; do., firsts, 17@20c.; do., seconds, 17@21c.; thirds, 15@16c. Creamery State Dairy, tubs, firsts, 19@21c.; do., seconds, 15@18c.; do., thirds, 14c. Western imitation creamery extras, 19c.; do., firsts, 16@18c. Western factory, held, 13@15c. Packing stock, held, 13@15c.

In Boston the same conditions existed as in New York, and the market was strong. Prices were not quite as high as in New York. The highest quotation for creamery extras was 25c.; do., firsts 22@24c.; do., imitation, 19@20c. Held, extras, 22@22½c.; do., firsts, 21@22c. There was a free movement from

GIANT INSULATING PAPERS

STANDARD FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS



POSITIVELY SUPERIOR TO ALL
OTHER INSULATING MATERIALS

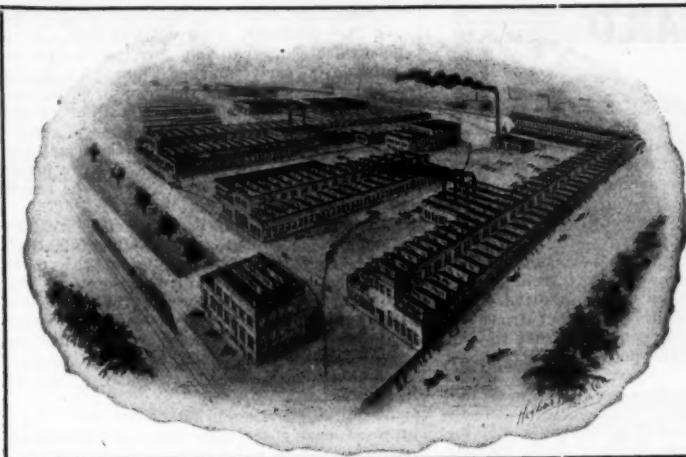
PERMANENT INSULATION ENSURED

Sole
Manufacturers

THE STANDARD
PAINT COMPANY

CHICAGO OFFICE,
188-190 Madison Street

100 William Street
NEW YORK



Henry Vogt Machine Co.

**ICE and REFRIGER-
ATING MACHINERY**

Louisville, Kentucky.

the coolers and 11,148 tubs came out. The stock in cold storage was 123,125, as compared with 96,163 at same date last year.

In Philadelphia, receipts of extra fresh were limited and the price was $\frac{1}{2}$ c. higher than in New York, being $26\frac{1}{2}$ c. Cold storage stock sold 1c. higher than the previous week. Prices: Western Creamery, extras, $26\frac{1}{2}$ c.; do., firsts, $25\frac{1}{2}$ @ 26 c.; do., firsts, 23 @ 25 c.; do., seconds, 18 @ 21 c. Held creamery, 16 @ 22 c., as to quality.

In Chicago, prices were a shade lower than in New York, extra fresh creamery was quoted at $25\frac{1}{2}$ c. There was a liberal amount taken from the coolers and prices were maintained.

FRESH AND REFRIGERATOR EGGS.

The market has been variable during the last week and weather conditions have been unfavorable for increased production in the southern and southwestern States. Arrivals have been small and in some instances there was much loss from frosted stock. Although April is some weeks off there is considerable interest in the prospects for the coming cold storing season. Already eggs have been bought for April delivery at prices varying from $15\frac{1}{4}$ @ 17 c. Reports from Southern egg producing sections indicate that there will be a

larger supply than usual. The recent high prices for cold storage stock has had the effect of inducing the farmers to take measures to increase their poultry raising facilities and to carry over the layers. The probability is that there will be over-production and a holding off until the cold storage situation shall be more clearly defined. The market in New York during the last week has improved and prices on February 17 were higher than the week before. Prices: Nearby fresh gathered extras, 35c.; do., seconds to firsts, 33 @ 34 c.; Western fresh gathered firsts, 34c.; do., seconds, 33c. Kentucky fresh gathered firsts, 34c.; do., seconds, 33c. Tennessee fresh firsts, 33 @ 34 c.; do., seconds, 32c.; dirties, 30 @ 31 c.; checked, 27 @ 28 c.

In Boston the market was steady the first of the week. Western firsts and extras were quoted 33 @ 35 c.; nearby fresh, 36 @ 37 c. Receipts were greater than the previous week, 12,266 cases being received, as against 7,451 the week before.

In Philadelphia the market was anything but firm, and receipts were light, prices fluctuated from 31c. to 34c. On February 17 the price for nearby fresh was 33c. Southwestern, 31c.; Southern, 30c.

In Chicago the market has been steady. Nearby fresh extras were quoted at $31\frac{1}{2}$ c. on February 16 and owing to severe weather receipts were limited.

TO PRESERVE EGGS BY FREEZING.

An Ottawa man proposes to send to England a shipment of eggs, packed like coal in a barrel and frozen solid. The eggs, he claims, must be fresh at purchase and all candled. They must then be frozen and shipped in that condition with a hole in the flat end of the egg.

Before using they would require to be thawed out, but they would then be as fresh as when they were laid, and if used in a short time would be in first class order.

REFRIGERATED VESSELS FOR FRUIT.

Three new steamers building for the United Fruit Company, at Belfast, Ireland, are said to be a departure from any vessel now owned by the company. Each vessel will be equipped with a refrigerating plant and each is designed to deliver cargoes of bananas in first class condition. They are to run between ports in Costa Rica, Baltimore and Boston in eight days.

The first vessel is to be ready for service

about the middle of June and the other two will follow at intervals of a month. Each vessel will be 330 feet long, 44 feet beam, with a tonnage of 4,500 tons. The vessels will be driven by triple expansion engines.

ADVICE FOR BUTTER MEN.

"Now is the time for all the produce papers to advise conservatism on the part of butter merchants all over the country," said a receiver who is still carrying a good stock of butter. "We are all losing money on our early purchases for storage, but I think it would be well not to be too anxious to unload, as there will probably be a chance to do better next month. This, however, is not my main point. I want to caution buyers to be more careful about taking in all the butter they can get in June without regard to cost. The West sets the pace for the East, and if the large operators out there will hold back a little and let prices settle down on a reasonably low basis, say 15 @ 18 c., it will be better for all in the end."—*Creamery Journal*.

An advertisement in The National Provisioner reaches the eye of all the cold storage people.

**NEPONSET
AND
LAMINOID
INSULATING
PAPERS**

F. W. BIRD & SON - ESTABLISHED 1877
EAST WALPOLE, MASS. - NEW YORK - CHICAGO

W. H. BOWER, General Manager. GEORGE R. BOWER, Secretary and Treasurer.

**The AMMONIA CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA**

Gray's Ferry Road and Twenty-ninth Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**MANUFACTURERS & DISTILLERS
OF AMMONIA**

America's Oldest Ammonia Plant

AQUA ANHYDROUS SULPHATE

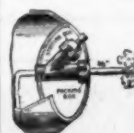
26° AQUA

Especially Refined and Purified for
ABSORPTION MACHINES

ANHYDROUS

ALWAYS PURE

ALWAYS DRY



**DISTILLED FROM AQUA
AMMONIA OF OUR OWN
MANUFACTURE**

**FOR REFRIGERATING AND
ICE MAKING**

WRITE FOR BOOKLET

Stocks Carried in Principal Cities

PROVISIONS AND LARD

Weekly Review

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Marked Feverishness on the Excited Speculation—Frequent Sharp Advances in Prices and Small Reactions—The Pork Deal Most Important.

The speculation has been of an erratic character for the week. It frequently gains much force and sweeps prices upward, while reactions follow on taking profits. On the whole, however, the situation is a confident one, as it has not only the widened speculation, but it is helped along by the higher grain prices, and the considerable outward movement from the packing points of essentially all of the products both to the home distributors and as on consignments to Europe.

It is not claimed that the war trouble has sharply accelerated demands for hog meats, however large the contracts with Russia and Japan were some time since in canned meats and beef. But there is undoubtedly more or less pork and other meat steadily moving out to the Far East, while the entire market is influenced in some degree by prospective demands and the feverish speculation, as through the war news.

Yet hog products in their market situation have had encouragement from the grain markets.

That wheat touched record prices this week and that corn, after yielding a little, as the result of speculation, came up again to top notch prices, have meant good backing to the speculative element in hog products.

Yet, on the whole, the pork speculation has swung prices for the product out of line with short ribs, and it would appear as if the latter product would either have to more materially advance or pork range somewhat irregular, else the home consumptive demands, at least, would run more largely to meats other than pork.

Possibly, however, pork is depending more upon probable demands for it from the Far East; moreover, that the speculative end of the pork deal has encouragement from that possibility. There is some talk that the outsiders are getting the pork deal out of packers' hands.

At any rate, the May pork deal is of more significance at present than that for either lard or ribs. There is a large "long" interest in pork, and as made up largely by outsiders.

It would be hard to understand that packers could not shake out a "long" interest at their pleasure, no matter its extent, despite views to the contrary. In the event of large hog receipts there is likely to be spasmodic overturning of prices, however the general good tone of the market is based upon the generally strong features, and especially those associated with grain.

The contrast of prices is marked in that, at this writing, the May pork is 12c. higher than July, while the May lard and ribs are 7@10 points lower than the July option of them.

A decided advance ranged on the market in Wednesday's trading when the grain prices were also stimulated, upon which day, as well, the hog receipts at the packing points were decidedly under estimates than had been made of them the day before, while on the Tuesday's trading, in anticipation of large

hog supplies, there had been declining prices for the products, and when there was a good deal of realizing by the outsiders. Thursday's early market showed a firmer opening for grain and the hog products, followed by small reactions in taking profits and then by an advancing tendency.

The long interest is of that large volume, all around, that temporary reactions in prices may be looked for at any time as the result of pressure and liquidation.

The sentiment that the market is strained applies more to the pork trading, although lard is very close to the outside prices that had been expected for it by some of the prominent traders, as under the influences that have been prominent latterly. New complications out of the Far East trouble, which are only possible, would, of course, give additional force to the entire list of hog products.

While the grain markets have been swept upward partly through the war news with its effect upon speculation, yet unquestionably they have a good undertone from exhibits of supplies and demands, and the fact that corn is selling at its present full value against the prices for hogs steadily means significance for fairly good support of lard prices, in the light average weight of hogs to come forward.

The speculators do not, however, seem to take hold of the hog products for protracted holdings. The advanced prices for them have been of that material order in the last few weeks that the basis seems to have been reached for the policy of venturing upon small profits; therefore, liquidation takes place on every bulge.

Direct orders from the United Kingdom and continental markets for meats and lard have lessened in volume within a few days, by reason of the higher prices. But there are steady fair consignments to those markets, while the distributions there to consumers seem to be of a satisfactory order.

The W. J. WILCOX

Lard and Refining Co.

New York,
Offices: 27 Beaver Street

Refiners of the Celebrated
Wilcox and Globe Brand

Pure Refined Lard



CARROLL S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VT.

Green Calfskins, Country Hides, Sheep
Pelts, Tallow, Bones.
Wool Puller and
Tallow
Renderer
Manufacturer of
Page's Perfected
Poultry Food

Home demands for meats have not been abated by the prices; they are especially good from the South, and which is the largest source of consumption. The home consumption of lard is not so brisk as was noted only latterly, since there is a slight diversion of demands to the compounds, which latter are firm at the advance of $\frac{1}{8}$ c. made for them in the previous week. The pure lard market is getting dangerously near a basis for more important turning of demands to the compounds. The compound makers, however, are at some disadvantage at present, in the necessity of keeping prices of the compounds closer than usual to those for pure lard by reason of the cost of cotton oil and oleo stearine. The bleaching grade of cotton oil brought 37c. per gallon in tanks in Chicago this week, and oleo stearine 7c. per pound.

An estimate of Chicago stocks shows an important increase all around since the beginning of the month, especially noticeable for lard, as follows: 37,000 tierces lard (16,772 tcs. Feb. 1), 31,000 bbls. pork (19,711 bbls. Feb. 1), 27,500,000 pounds short ribs (26,598,000 pounds Feb. 1).

In New York mess pork has been advanced to \$16@16.50 for job lots, short clear to \$15.50@16.50, and family \$16, with sales of 700 bbls. of the various grades; Western steam lard is at about \$7.85, and 750 tcs. have been taken for export. Of city steam lard sales of 400 tcs. for export at 7c. Compound lard is quoted at $6\frac{1}{8}$ c. for car lots. City pickled bellies have been freely sold latterly, to the extent of 160,000 lbs., on near trade wants, and the market for them closed stronger, with 12 lbs. average, loose, now quoted at $7\frac{1}{4}$ @8c.; 14 lbs. average, $7\frac{1}{2}$ @ $7\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 10 lbs. average, at $8\frac{1}{4}$ c., and smoking average at $8\frac{1}{2}$ c.; green bellies, loose, quoted at $8\frac{1}{4}$ @ $8\frac{1}{2}$ c., and green hams at $9\frac{1}{2}$ c. Pickled shoulders quoted at $6\frac{1}{4}$ @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ c., and pickled hams at $10\frac{1}{4}$ @ $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Exports for the week from Atlantic ports, 3,043 bbls. pork, 12,559,983 lbs. lard, 13,086,130 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year, 4,050 bbls. pork, 14,096,657 lbs. lard; 15,355,395 lbs. meats.

BEEF.—Market firmer, with rather more demand. City extra India mess, tcs., \$14.50 @16.50; barreled, extra mess, \$8; packet, \$10; family, \$11@11.50.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Memberships quoted at about \$200.

Proposed for membership: James Bliss Coombs, Charles C. Hale, Henry Voorce Brudenberg.

Visitors: J. H. Wilsford, Liverpool; John Henderson, London; F. W. Thompson, W. A. Gandle, Montreal; C. H. Brampton, R. Pringle, C. H. Thompson, Newman Hambrink, Chicago.

BEEF SUGAR FACTORY IN TURKESTAN.

Near Taschkent, the capital of the district of Turkestan, a beet sugar factory is ex-

pected to be in working order in September, 1904. Its annual output is estimated at about 5,000 metric tons, about one-fifth of the total consumption of sugar in Russian Central Asia. The beet root is said to contain in Turkestan about 2 per cent. more sugar than in European Russia, so that it is very likely the sugar industry in those parts will develop favorably and quickly.—Journ. Soc. Chem. Industry.

HIDES AND SKINS

(Shoe and Leather Reporter.)

CHICAGO.

	1904.
Native steers, spready.....	12½@13
Native steers, heavy.....	— @10¾
Native steers, light.....	— @9¾
Texas steers, heavy.....	11½@11¾
Texas steers, light.....	— @10¾
Texas steers, ex. light.....	— @9¾
Butt-branded steers.....	— @10¼
Colorado steers.....	— @10
Native bulls.....	— @8½
Native cows, over 55 lbs.....	— @9¾
Native cows, under 55 lbs.....	— @9½
Branded cows.....	— @9½
Native bulls.....	— @8½
Branded bulls.....	— @7¾
Pates, per 100 lbs.....	— @85
Trimnings, per 100 lbs.....	— @75
No. 1 heavy steers.....	9¼@9½
No. 2 heavy steers.....	8¼@8½
Side-branded steers, flat.....	8½@9½
Side-branded cows, flat.....	7½@8½
No. 1 heavy cows.....	— @8¾
No. 1 buff hides.....	8¾@8¾
No. 1 ex. light hides.....	— @9
No. 2 buff hides.....	7¾@7¾
Bulls, flat.....	7½@7¾
No. 1 calfskins.....	12½@13¼
No. 1 kips.....	10 @11
Deacon skins, each.....	65 @85
Slunks, each.....	40 @60
Horsehides, each.....	3.55 @—

Sheep Pelts.

Green salted pelts, p'ker lambs.....	1.10 @1.32½
Green salted packer sheep.....	1.45 @1.50
Green salted country pelts.....	85 @1.25
Dry pelts, Montana, butchers' full wooled.....	.12 @ 12½
Dry pelts, Utah butchers' full wooled.....	.11½@ 12
Dry pelts, Wyoming butchers' full wooled.....	— @ 12

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DETROIT, MICH.

NEW YORK

CHICAGO

LONDON

Dry pelts, Colorado and New Mexico, butchers' fair run... @ 11
Dry flint shearlings, good stock .10½ @ 11
Dry flint shearlings, damaged.. 3 @ 7
Dry murrains, Montanas and Utahs 12½ @ 12½
Dry murrains, Colorados..... .11 @ 12

BOSTON.

Dry—Selected.

California 21@25.. 19 @—
Southern13 @14
San Antonio18 @—
Texas 21@28.. 17 @17½

Salted.

Brighton abattoir steers..... 9¼@—
Brighton abattoir steers, butt-branded 8¼@—
Brighton abattoir cows..... 8½@—
New England cows, green..... 6 @ 6½
New England cows, salted..... 8 @ 8½
New England steers, salted..... 9 @—

Wet Salted.

Southern 35@40.. 7¼ @ 7½
Texas ox and cow..... 60@70.. 7¼ @ 7½
Western cows 8½ @ 8¾
Western seconds..... 7½ @ 7¾
Extremes 8¾ @ 9
Extremes, seconds..... 7¾ @ 8

Calfskins.

Dairy 60 @ 65
4 to 5 lbs..... 80 @ 85
5 to 7 lbs..... 95 @1.00
7 to 9 lbs..... 1.25 @1.30
9 to 12 lbs..... 1.60 @1.65
12 to 16 lbs..... 1.85 @1.95
16 to 25 lbs..... 2.20 @2.25

NEW YORK.

Selected.

City natives—60 lbs. or over..... @10¼
City butt brands—60 lbs. and over..... @9½
City Colorados—60 lbs. and over..... @9¼
City bulls—all weights..... 8¼@8½
City cows—all weights..... 9 @9¼

City Calfskins.

5-7 \$1.12½@1.15
7-9 1.42½@1.45
9-12 1.67½@1.70

Country Calfskins.

5-7 \$1.00 @1.02½
7-9 1.30 @1.32½
9-12 1.60 @1.62½

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

Weekly Review

TALLOW.—The markets over the country are at least $\frac{1}{8}$ better for the week. There is a disposition to ask even a little more money at the close.

The entire position of affairs favors selling interests, and in this respect comes up to expectations concerning it.

There are traders with the opinion that the market is a little strained, and are basing it largely upon the dull export demand.

Usually protracted inactivity of foreign markets in buying here tends to unsettle the market, since they are left without competition. But just now it is hard to see why, with tallow supplies not more than sufficient for our home demands, that this dulness in foreign buying should enter into material consideration.

All over the western and eastern markets the soapmakers are quick in buying. The leading western markets as soon as they make a material accumulation find prompt buyers for it; and at the eastern points there is really a deficient supply of many of the soap grades of the tallow, and by which the soapmakers have filled in with the edible grades.

The edible grades have been relatively cheaper in price than the undergrades, because the compound makers are not materially buying them. This has favored the soapmakers in their demands. But since New York has cleaned out about 1,000,000 pounds of the edible grades within the last two weeks a good part of which we have before referred to, and chiefly to out-of-town soapmakers, by which the stocks in New York are brought down to narrow volume, the market here for that class of goods is somewhat firmer, and it is now impossible to get city made edible for less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, with 300 tes. sold this week at $5\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, and some small lots a fraction higher, and a later sale at $5\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.

That tallow should be taken more freely by the soapmakers than some other fats is clear

from the respective values, notably, in comparison with those for palm oil and cotton oil.

Cotton oil is now equal to $5\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per pound, while tallow, such grades as the soapmakers chiefly use, are very close to it in value. Thus our city tallow, in hhds., is at $5\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ bid and $5\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ asked, although in tierces, where the packages are free of charge, about $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ above those prices prevail; and city renderers in Chicago is at $5\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ in tierces. But there are other grades of tallow to be had for less money. Cotton oil in most seasons usually stands from $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per pound under the price of city tallow in hhds.

The London sale on Wednesday showed unchanged prices, with 500 casks offered and 300 casks sold. A cable from Liverpool on that day quoted River Platte tallow 3d. lower.

The only sale of city tallow in hhds. has been 100 hhds. at $5\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. There are only about 100 hhds. for sale for February delivery. The market is now $5\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ bid and $5\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ asked for city, hhds., with a possibility of a sale at $5\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

Country made is in moderate supply and closely bought up, with sales for the week of 325,000 pounds, in lots, at $5\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $5\frac{3}{4}$ ¢, as to quality, chiefly at $5\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ for prime.

At Chicago sales have been made at $5\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ for city renderers and at $5\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for prime packers, with $5\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ now asked for the latter, and closing sales reported at $5\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

OLEO STEARINE.—There has been a better response of the compound makers to strong prices, or to the asking basis of the previous week, under a freer demand for compound lard, and encouraged, as well, by the confident attitude of the pure lard market. Sales in New York of 150,000 pounds, February delivery, at $6\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, and 200,000 pounds March delivery at 7¢. There are reports that a good deal has been done in the West at $6\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, at Missouri River points, and at 7¢ at Chicago.

COCOANUT OIL.—Still favors selling interests. Ceylon, spot, $6\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $6\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; March and

April arrivals, $6\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Cochin, spot, $6\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to 7¢; March arrivals, $6\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; February to April shipments, $6\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Meets with a fair jobbing demand. 20 cold test, 97@98¢; 30 cold test, 96@97¢; 40 cold test, 67¢; prime, 52@54¢; dark, 46¢.

CORN OIL.—There are reports that fully 10,000 bbls. were taken in Chicago at an advance to \$4.25. The price was advanced from first hands to \$4.40; second hand lots about 10@15¢. under that.

PALM OIL.—Spot lots are offered with a good deal of reserve. Red, $6\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Lagos, $6\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $6\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.

GREASE.—Shippers are buying slowly, but there are freer home demands. Yellow, $4\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; bone and house, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $4\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; "B" white, 5¢; fine white, $5\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $5\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.

GREASE STEARINE.—Does not have much attention. Yellow, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 5¢; white, $5\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

LARD STEARINE.—Does not harden fully in sympathy with lard, as the effort is more to get a profit out of the oil, which has a good sale. Quotations for the stearine nominally are $7\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to $8\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

OLEO OIL.—Shows better prices under increased demands. Rotterdam at 47 florins. New York grades: choice, $8\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; prime, $6\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; low grade, $5\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Neutral lard at about 50 florins in Rotterdam.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—Firm; fairly active for export. Quoted at $5\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $5\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ per pound.

LARD OIL.—Very fair demand from consumers, and a strong market with the cost of lard. Prime quoted 64@65¢.

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New York City**

COTTONSEED OIL

Weekly Review

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills Superintendents' Association of the United States.

Reactions to Better Prices at the Seaboard Followed by Weakness—Decidedly Strong Situations at the Mills—Consumption Increasing, Especially by Western Compound Lard Makers.

The slight weakness at the seaboard markets in the previous week gave way to decided firmness, and was followed by an easier tendency again, with a little pressure of supplies at mid-week at fractional declines, but which were being promptly taken up by the leading companies.

There has been little reason at any time latterly for other than confident views over prices from the basis of productions, general supplies and demands and the spasms of tameness have originated more as the seaboard markets have been found occasionally dull, and it was possible by offering a few lots to get the market where larger quantities could be taken in, although there has been, as well, a little disposition to sell out and take profits.

But the slackness of affairs at the seaboard points changes occasionally under advices of steady takings by the compound makers of more important quantities of bleaching grades and the well recognized larger consumption because of a better business in the compounds.

The mill points have uniformly steered away from the developments of the seaboard markets, as they are able to go it alone in arranging market prices to a strong basis, as through the steady demands upon them direct by the large and other refiners for crude in tanks, as well as from more or less call upon them for supplies by the companies which have in instances found it necessary to resupply with the crude oil because of the freer wants from them to meet their demands in regular distributing channels of refined.

It may be that some of the oil taken this week at the seaboard was to cover "short" sales, more especially for February delivery, and which latter is now closer in price to that of the later deliveries than had been the case, although all deliveries are somewhat lower than the best prices made only latterly.

But on the whole the bulk of the demand at the seaboard has been more for the purpose of getting the oil against actual needs

of it, and encouraged, as well, by the easier prices and by the feeling that the market is promising for the future, however easy it is at present.

There have been sales latterly of equal to about 10,000 bbls. bleaching grade at 37c., in tanks at Chicago, but this price would probably be impossible for smaller quantities. Sales in New York of 1,200 bbls. prime yellow, in lots, at 39c.; 400 bbls. do., afterwards, as low as 38¼c.; 1,500 bbls. do., February delivery, at 38½@38¾c.; 3,000 bbls. do. at 38¾@39c., afterwards at 38¾c. bid and 38½c. asked; 3,000 bbls. do., March, at 38½c., 38¾c. and 39c., afterwards at 38½c. bid and 38½c. asked; 500 bbls. do., April, at 39@39¼c., afterwards at 38¾c. bid and 39c. asked; 2,500 bbls. do., May, at 39½@40c.; 1,500 bbls. do. at 39¼c., now at 39c. bid and 39¼c. asked. Small lots of butter oil have been sold in Europe at equal to 41½@42c. in New York. White oil, in lots, on the spot, quoted at 42@43c., and winter yellow in lots at 44@46c. Resales of the latter for less money.

The mills have sold crude, in tanks, at 32@32½c. in the Southeast, for 35 tanks, in lots, of which 10 tanks in Georgia at 32½c., and many of the mills are now asking to 33c., although 1 to 2 tank lots are still on offer at 32½c. At Memphis 33c. is reported bid for the crude in tanks for a large lot.

It is that sort of a market in which a large lot of the crude oil would bring more money than small quantities, since mills where they have only one or two tanks to sell close them out with less insistence upon outside prices than that made by larger mills, which latter have the more important compound makers' demands. And the feature is true, as well, for the bleaching grade, in that the compound makers when they can get a large lot of it respond to the strong price rather promptly, and by which the 37c. price was made at Chicago, and which would have been difficult to obtain for a light amount of it.

The market is bearing out all of the recent indications, in that the consumption is enlarging and production keeping moderate; and the confident position of the pure lard market is as it was thought it would be back of the enlarged compound lard trading, by which the compound makers are more concerned over buying the cotton oil, and by which all fat markets are influenced. It is, of course, understood that these features are permitted to work their force because of the restricted cotton oil production. Moreover, that the demands are necessarily steady for the oil by the compound makers on account of the method of conservative buying pur-

sued by them this year, and which is in marked contrast to their policy of former years, but which has been necessitated this year by the uncertain look of the oil productions and their prices.

There are some sections getting a little larger quantity of seed, even localities where but little additional seed supply was expected.

There are reports from many directions, and especially from the Southwest, that considerable seed is held back on farms. That the seed does not come out to the mills has many explanations.

There is a very fair price being offered for the seed, or \$20 per ton, as the average basis, with occasionally extreme prices paid for it; the inside rate even is \$2 per ton more than paid in the previous season. But there is talk that the planters are remarkably indifferent in selling seed, that labor is scarce and that attention of the planters is given more to their cotton supplies. Moreover, that by reason of the highly profitable prices for cotton this year that the planters have big ideas over all of their products; moreover, that they believe that the necessities of the mills for seed supplies may force a market for them more in sellers' favor.

But there are no signs that the mills will pay more money for the seed; rather the feeling on the part of the mills is to go slow even at the current prices for it, since the reasoning is on the part of the mills that the oil prices are not likely to go much higher, and that the working profit is now very narrow, on the cost of seed, and that a good deal of risk is run in paying even the current prices for the seed.

The pure lard market has reached nearly the limit of expectations under the late features influencing it. It had been expected by the leading traders in the lard that 8c. would be the limit of the May lard, and which price is only about 25 points above the trading price at this writing. Of course, if the war complications widen the hog products markets would become much more excited, and the lard product reach a price beyond the referred to indication for it. Nevertheless, under the current influences reactions frequently are looked for.

But with the present temper of affairs and the apprehended price for pure lard it is clear that the compound lard could only go to a moderately higher price in its relation to pure lard, and that the compound makers could not afford prices for the oil that would warrant the mills meeting further extreme prices for seed supplies.

While there is now a good prospect of a steadily enlarging consumption of compound lard by which the cotton oil market is likely to be benefited in extent of consumption, and by which the oil is likely to be in more regu-

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lar position as to prices than at present, with, perhaps, at length a moderate hardening of them, yet it is appreciated the fact that the closer the prices of the compounds, get to those for pure lard that the interest is kept stronger than ordinarily to the latter product, and that this reacts on the extent of consumption of cotton oil. Some new exciting feature, and which is not impossible, would have to develop in the pure lard market to warrant market values for the compounds that would permit materially higher prices for cotton oil.

There is some talk that the mills, many of them, will run to a later period of the season than usual. Many mills not only believe that there will not only be more seed than usual left over from the planting season, but, as well, think that there is a good deal of seed that will finally come out that is now held simply because of indifference in selling it.

The soapmakers' consumption of cotton oil does not enlarge; as with the late advance in the prices it is arranged alongside that of tallow; and the soapmakers which occasionally divert demands to the oil, as distinct from those who must have the oil at any price, are using the tallow. Indeed, it is because of the high prices for cotton oil and palm oil that the tallow supplies of the country are so closely bought up and by which there is the very confident position of the beef fat markets.

There had been a good deal of figuring done by the cotton oil trade on the theory that as Europe would take much less of the cotton oil than usual this year that the diminished production would be, as a factor, a good deal offset by the lighter export demand. But the fact remains that the oil production is as yet so closely bought up by our home consumers that if there had been material export demand it could not have

been supplied except at even higher prices. And it is probable that Europe will continue quiet over the cotton oil supplies in this country, except as it will steadily take moderately the edible grades of it. If other soap oils, the season for which is now beginning in Europe, can be had at around 4½¢ per pound, or at prices at least materially lower than those for cotton oil, it is not likely that it will take the cotton oil at its something over 5¢ per lb. trading basis in this country. The edible grades of the cotton oil, however, may be taken more freely than at present by Europe, if the lard market should get another material start upward, and by which the consumption of fats there would be more freely diverted from lard to the compounds.

The Hull (Eng.) market has advanced 1½d. this week, and which price there seems to admit of a close absorption of the productions.

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DALLAS, TEXAS.

In contrast to the weakness in the New York market, as the result of speculative offerings and "resales," at mid-week, is the marked firmness in the Valley, where 32½ is bid for crude, in tanks, with corresponding firmness for yellow, while the New Orleans market, as well, favored sellers. In New Orleans, 38¼ asked for prime yellow on the spot. The undertone in New York would seem to be "all right," notwithstanding the manifestations here this week. The news from the other side is that Marseilles is steadily offering "resales" at materially easier prices than possible to obtain from this country, and especially of winter yellow, which in large lots in the way of "resales" is offered at 42.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
Aspegren & Co.)

The cotton oil situation is at present highly interesting. Experts differ materially in regard to the size of the crop and the wild fluctuations in cotton show well enough that most operators are at a loss to know whether we have this year a short crop or not. The government forecast of the crop does not seem to agree very well with the ginner's report, and most speculators do not know on what to base their operations. Whatever the size of the crop may be, the fact remains that the seed receipts this year have been unusually small, and with as much cotton ginned up to date as during the same period last year, there ought to be the same supply of seed. The reasonable deduction can, therefore, be made that there ought to be just as much seed this year as last, but the farmers have been holding back more seed this year than last year, and the future of the cotton oil market seems to depend entirely upon whether this seed will be marketed later on or whether it has been lost for good.

It is apparent that the high prices for fertilizers have made farmers disposed to throw their seed on the ground for fertilizing purposes more freely, and with the present prices for cotton it is also natural that they will hold back more seed for planting purposes than ordinarily, and that the planting of cotton will be larger than in former years.

On the other hand, however, the high prices being paid for cottonseed at present ought to induce more free selling of their product by the farmers, and the bears argue that the low prices offered earlier in the season is the only reason for the seed supply being so short, and that the shortage will be made up now when the prices are more attractive.

Only the future can tell whether the seed receipts will get to be larger later on or not; just now it is all guesswork. Should, however, seed receipts continue during the rest of the season on the same scale as they have been so far, it would mean a considerable shortage in the supply of oil, as we can hardly figure on having received so far more than 70 per cent. of an average seed supply. It has to be taken into consideration, however, that the seed this year yields 2 to 3

per cent. more crude oil than last year, and that the crude oil yields about 7 per cent. more refined oil, as an average. Under such circumstances, that is, should the seed receipts continue on the same scale as heretofore, we will have only 80 per cent. of the amount of refined oil that we had last year.

The crude oil markets all over the country are pretty strong and good prices are being paid.

The refined oil market in New York, however, is pretty dull and in some quarters a weakness is shown. This weakness is caused entirely by re-selling of purchases made at lower prices, and this re-selling is done both by exporters, who receive cable orders from the other side to cancel contracts on the basis of the present market values and by commission houses who receive orders from Southern investors, who bought oil some time ago on a lower level, and are taking profits at present. In addition to this, some operators seem to be bearing the market for their own purposes, exerting a certain pressure on March, April and May deliveries.

Some speculative sales have been made for October, November and December deliveries.

We look for a dull market and quote today as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, February, 38¼c. asked and 38c. bid; do., March, 38¼c. asked and 38c. bid; do., April, 39c. asked and 38¼c. bid; do., May, 39¼c. asked and 39c. bid; do., June, 39¼c. asked and 39¼c. bid; do., July, 40c. asked and 39½c. bid; do., August, 40c. asked and 39c. bid; do., September, 39c. asked and 38c. bid; do., October, 37½c. asked and 35¼c. bid; do., November, 36¼c. asked and 34c. bid; do., December, 35c. asked and 33c. bid; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 40¼c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 40¼c.; Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 19s. 6d.; crude oil in tanks in the Southeast, 32½c.; do., Mississippi Valley, 32¼c.; do., Texas, 31½c. @ 32c.

TEXAS COTTONSEED OIL MARKET.

(Reported for The National Provisioner by the Texas
Cotton Seed Crusher Association.)

Our P. C. oil market is firm, with 31c. bid for prompt, and 31½ for March. Sales very light. Mills holding for an advance.

Meal unchanged, \$22.75 bid, \$23.00 asked, for export Galveston.

Hulls, \$6, f. o. b. mills.

Linters and Seed, none offering.

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LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO.

(Special to The National Provisioner from the Bowles Commission Company.)

SHEEP.—Receipts of sheep the first three days this week, 75,362, being 5,832 less than the same period last week. The market opened strong Monday, with prime fed Western lambs up to \$6.25, but a good class of killers at \$5.50 to \$6. Choice, handy fed yearlings sold up to \$5.50, while some of the same grade, averaging 95 to 100 lbs., went at from \$5 to \$5.25. A strong demand for sheep prevailed, and the market closed firm. Tuesday's run was moderate; while sheep continued strong and active, lambs weakened a little. The best grades showing a decline of 5 to 10c. To-day's run estimated at 25,000, and the market on sheep is stronger, in some cases 5 to 10c. higher. Lambs steady, with a good demand all around. Receipts at the western markets light. Choice lambs to-day are quotable at \$6 to \$6.10, with good to choice at \$5.50 to \$6. Good to choice wethers, \$4.35 to \$4.60; ewes, \$4 to \$4.25. Light yearling wethers, \$5.25 to \$5.40; heavier grades, \$4.75 to \$5.25. Strong demand for feeders, with only moderate supplies.

HOGS.—Receipts of hogs the first three days this week, 107,784, compared with 98,382 for the same period last week, showing an increase of 9,400. Monday's receipts exceeded expectations, the official receipts running somewhat over 52,000, and the market for anything weighing 240 lbs. and upward was in strong condition at good prices. A large proportion of our receipts have consisted of underweights; that is, hogs ranging from 200 lbs. down to 130 lbs. This class is badly neglected for several reasons, an important one of which is the fact that Eastern shippers cannot secure cars to forward their shipments from this point. Were cars more plentiful there would be plenty of orders for these light weight hogs and the market in much better condition. There is a good demand for heavy hogs from all classes of buyers, and the range in prices between heavy and light weights is gradually widening. Tuesday's receipts of hogs were 22,000. The market was active and strong for heavy weights, while light weights were received in large numbers again, and were somewhat lower. To-day's receipts were estimated at 35,000, and although the receipts are fully 10,000 less than expected the market up to a late hour was 5c. per cwt. lower. The provision market, however, is acting strong on advices of war rumors to-day, and it is quite probable that the hog market will close better than it opened. We cannot see anything to make prices much, if any, lower, as we do not believe the supply of matured hogs is sufficient to cause any material break.

CATTLE.—Receipts of cattle the first three days this week, 47,356, being about 10,000 less than the same period last week. Official receipts Monday were 24,644. The proportion of good cattle was small, and this kind sold readily at an advance of 10c. per cwt. Top steers reached \$5 for 115 head of Herefords, averaging 1,516 lbs. The next highest sale recorded was \$5.60 for a load of 1,583-lb. steers, and two loads of 1,842-lb. Angus sold at \$5.50. Sales at \$5.25 and upwards were comparatively few, due principally to the fact that the quality of the offerings was not as good as usual. The bulk of the medium cattle sold from \$4.35 to \$4.85, and a liberal number of plain, short-fed steers from \$4 to \$4.30. Inferior light killers down to \$3.15. Butcher stock was active and strong. Choice to fancy cows and heifers sold from \$3.75 to \$4.25, and one load of choice quality well-matured heifers of strong weight went at \$5. Bulk of the good fat cows and heifers sold from \$3.30 to \$3.65; medium beef cows, \$2.50 to \$3; fat heavy bulls, \$3.90 to \$4.10; bulk at \$3.25 to \$3.40. Cannors and cutters 10c. higher. Packers have been free buyers of this class of cattle throughout the week, good cutters selling up to \$3.10, and bulk at \$2.40 to \$2.90; cannors principally \$2.15 to \$2.40. Inferior old shells

down to \$1.25 to \$1.50. Choice veal calves, \$7.25; bulk of the good veal calves, \$6.50 to \$7, and fair kind \$6 to \$6.50; common, \$5 to \$6; good heavy veal calves, \$4 to \$4.50; inferior heavy, \$2 to \$3.50. Stockers and feeders are in fairly liberal supply, and are meeting with much improved demand. As usual at this season of the year country buyers are beginning to place their orders for cattle to finish the roughness on the farm and later be turned out to grass, and we expect this class of cattle will continue to advance in price from now on. Fancy selected strong weight feeders up to \$4.25 for a few tops. Bulk of the good heavy feeders, \$3.60 to \$4, and a fairly good class of lighter weights from \$3.25 to \$3.50. Inferior light stockers down to \$2. Receipts Tuesday were 4,712. The market was steady. Estimated receipts to-day are 18,000. The supply was below expectations, and quality of the offerings very poor, and good cattle sold readily at an advance of 10 to 15c. per cwt. Plain and common kinds were largely in evidence, and this kind showed but little improvement. Butcher stock was also active and stronger. A light run and firm market is expected for the balance of this week.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

Receipts of cattle last week, 8,641; previous week, 8,798; year ago, 9,548. The class of beefs good enough to command around \$4.50 and better were in relatively light numbers, and the demand proved good on both packers' and export account at fully steady prices. The bulk of the offerings were the kinds that sold below that figure, and the demand was slack at mostly 10 to 15c. lower range of values. Good cows and heifers sold readily on a firm basis, but medium kinds and cannors were of slow sale, although prices ruled no lower. Bulls and stags declined 10 to 25c. Veals broke 25 to 50c. Fleishy feeders were in goodly numbers while good; thin stockers were in light supply. The country demand fell under expectations, and prices broke 10 to 15c.

Supplies of hogs last week, 34,671; preceding week, 33,949; year ago, 32,893. The hostilities in the east imparted lots of activity to the market for the good weight offerings, and packers were eager buyers at the high range of prices. The light weight offerings did not meet with so ready sale as packers endeavored to get them down where they belong.

Arrivals in the sheep department last week, 10,596; former week, 13,600; year ago, 14,793. The big end of the offerings were from the feed lots of Colorado and Nebraska, with Kansas, Missouri and Iowa coming next in proportion. The congested conditions in the east, followed by a sharp break in the markets there, had a bearish effect on the trade, resulting in a lower trend of values, but before the week had advanced far sellers were enabled to regain all of the loss, due to the strong competition among the killers for supplies.

To-day Nebraska lambs sold at \$6; Colorado lambs, \$5.90; Colorado yearlings, with muddy fleeces and pulp-fed, \$5; Nebraska wethers, \$4.50; Colorado ewes, \$4.25.

KANSAS CITY

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

CATTLE.—Receipts this week were 35,700; last week, 37,700; same week last year, 29,500. Nearly all kinds of cattle have sold strong to a shade higher every day this week. Good to choice beef steers have been more plentiful than recently, and have sold better. Top price, \$5.30. Medium grades also sold better and range from \$4.15 to \$4.75. Packers have bought freely all the week. Cows and butcher stuff are higher; cannors and common stuff, though, are hard to move. Stockers and feeders are 10 cents higher than heavy feeders, and choice stockers probably

more; prices range up to \$4.25. Bulls and veals firm.

HOGS.—Receipts this week were 47,900; last week, 47,900; same week last year, 37,300. Excitable hog markets have been the rule, but the tendency has been higher each day. Market is 10 cents higher to-day; the top price is \$5.40, with bulk of sales at \$5.00 and better. Heavy hogs sell at \$5.20 to \$5.40. Quality this week has not been up to the standard of recent weeks, there being a notable increase in light and mixed hogs.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week were 18,200; last week, 16,800; same week last year, 25,600. Mutton markets have been invariably steady to strong each day for the past two weeks. Values show a gain of 15 to 25 cents this week, mostly on ewes and yearlings. The quality of lambs is only ordinary this week, lightweights and uneven. Prices range up to 6 cents for lambs; yearlings, \$5.25; wethers, \$4.50; ewes, \$4.15.

HIDES are unchanged. Green salted, 7 cents; side brands, 6½ cents; under 40 lbs., 5 cents; bulls and stags, 6 cents; uncured, 1 cent less; glue, 4 cents.

Packers' purchases for the week were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	5,610	16,841	3,993
Cudahy	4,249	9,838	2,264
Fowler	934	3,562	1,125
Ruddy	730	107	337
Schwarzschild	3,453	7,750	3,286
Swift	6,165	9,683	6,193

CATTLE SLAUGHTERED.

Special reports to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER show the number of cattle slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending February 13:

Chicago	36,690
Omaha	8,846
Kansas City	22,128
St. Joseph	8,638
St. Louis	12,937
Cudahy	486
Sioux City	1,540
Wichita	427
Cincinnati	2,278
Louisville	1,215
New York and Jersey City	7,692
Fort Worth	4,850
Buffalo	7,900

SHEEP SLAUGHTERED.

Special reports to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER show the number of sheep slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending February 13:

Chicago	81,663
Omaha	21,229
Kansas City	15,344
St. Joseph	10,596
St. Louis	13,795
Cudahy	215
Sioux City	1
Wichita	38
Cincinnati	441
New York and Jersey City	19,047
Fort Worth	945
Buffalo	68,000

HOGS SLAUGHTERED.

Special reports to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER show the number of hogs slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending February 13:

Chicago	224,071
Omaha	50,729
Kansas City	47,948
St. Joseph	34,771
St. Louis	36,348
Cudahy	15,506
Sioux City	12,447
Ottumwa	13,850
Cleveland	12,000
Cedar Rapids	18,241
Wichita	8,892
Nebraska City	7,774
Bloomington	2,981
Cincinnati	11,556
Indianapolis	11,642
Louisville	8,247
New York and Jersey City	32,665
Fort Worth	6,394
Buffalo	39,100



CHICAGO SECTION



Schwarzchild & Sulzberger have given out the contract for the building of six elevators to be installed in their Chicago plant.

John W. Springer is an organization in himself. Now he is boomed as the tail-piece on the Republican national ticket.

"Japan has been eating American meat," is the way the *Chicago News* accounts for the recent victorious activities of the Jap fighters.

There is a vacancy in the laboratory of the Hammond Company owing to the retirement of Mr. Schreiner, who held the position of chief chemist.

C. W. Patten, the new general supervisor of the Western houses of Schwarzchild & Sulzberger Company, succeeds to the auditorship recently vacated by Carl F. Welhener.

The Allis-Chalmers Company has decided to enter into the manufacture of certain electrical material and motors, similar to those turned out by the General Electric Company.

"Purosa" is the name of a compound of antiseptics which is said to be in use in Germany and sanctioned by the German government. Its analysis here is awaited with great interest.

Schwabacker's estimate provision stocks in Chicago: Pork, 21,000 bbls.; lard, 25,500 tcs.; ribs, 27,100,000 lbs. Pork increased 1,300 bbls. since January 30, lard increased 8,750 tcs., and ribs increased 400,000 tcs.

Frederick W. Wilder has returned from Mexico, and is expected to engage in business as a contractor and engineer, with central headquarters in Chicago. The name of a prominent architect is mentioned in connection with that of Mr. Wilder.

One of the most forceful engineers in charge of construction departments among the packers is S. Levy, of S. & S. Mr. Levy has just returned from a week's visit in Kansas City, and will remain in Chicago, where he has made his headquarters, for several weeks.

Carl F. Welhener, who has been in the employ of Schwarzchild & Sulzberger for a number of years, has retired from the position of auditor of the Western houses. Mr. Welhener had succeeded in introducing a splendid system in the department, over which he had a masterly control.

Advices reach here that the project to build a packing plant in Cedar Rapids, Ia., is not meeting with the encouragement anticipated. It is questionable whether the

movement has won any outside support, and the local interests are not sanguine that without it the plan will be successful.

The judiciary committee of the common council are still wrestling with the question of adopting boundaries for the rendering plant district. The matter has been postponed for another week, and it is not likely that much progress will be reported then, as there is considerable wrangling between members regarding the establishment of the neutral zone.

One of our leading packers, who, for obvious reasons, does not care to be quoted, said that there were ten reasons which should defeat the passage of both the McCumber and Hepburn bills: First—They are unnecessary. Second—Their language was ambiguous, vague, and undefinable. "And the other eight reasons," he said, "are all contained in the first two."

During the week there has been some comment made concerning the views of Mr. Joseph Salomonson. He is reported to have said: "Salt is the enemy of the world. Since I have stopped eating salt with my food I have not taken a drink." "If the absence of salt from food," said one chemist, "will do away with thirst, then this theory opens up a resourceful channel for reformed toppers."

In the circle of the knowing ones little surprise is manifested at the decision of the railroad commission of Louisiana in upholding the action of the railroads in abolishing return transportation to stock men. The findings of the commission are that the passes are rarely used by those to whom they are issued, and are dealt in largely by scalpers; that the presence of an attendant with the stock is rarely necessary, and that the action of the railroads in the matter is reasonable.

The Computing Scale Company of America, owners of the entire capital stock and assets of the Computing Scale Company of Dayton, O., Money Weight Scale Company of Chicago, W. F. Stimson Company of Detroit, Stimson Computing Scale Company of Elkhart, Ind., and eighty per cent. of the computing scale companies of Canada, is offering a guaranteed six per cent. bond at par and accrued interest. A reliable banking house has this issue for sale and recommends it as a safe, conservative and approved investment.

The Druecker cold storage property at the northeast corner of Canal street and Carroll avenue has been sold by E. A. Shedd to the North American Cold Storage Company for \$180,000. The warehouse, which is fifteen stories high and 160 by 77 feet, was built in 1900, and was bought in at judicial sale by Mr. Shedd for \$170,000, to satisfy the holders of \$140,000 first mortgage bonds, and a second

mortgage of \$30,000 which he himself held. Mr. Shedd is the president of the new cold storage company which has just purchased the building.

At the recent annual meeting of the Chicago live stock exchange, all candidates of the regular ticket were elected, President Levi B. Doud, who is wintering in California, positively declining by wire to have his name appear on the independent ticket, in opposition to M. P. Buel, the regular candidate. Mr. Buel's name was therefore substituted for that of Mr. Doud and the following officers were elected by very comfortable majorities: President, M. P. Buel; vice-president, Charles H. Ingwersen; directors for three years, J. J. Farrelly, T. B. Stafford, Jesse Sherwood; committee of arbitration, Louis Keefer, E. K. Herrick, C. E. Harding, D. C. Mallory, J. H. O'Connor; committee of appeals (for one year), F. M. Bacon, H. M. Turner, J. B. Nelson, T. A. Buzzard, W. W. Wilson; for prosecuting committee (for one year), George V. Wells, C. E. Vaughan, J. E. Strader, T. W. Jerrems, Jr., C. S. Jones.

P. S. Eustis, passenger traffic manager of the Burlington system, has been re-elected chairman of the Executive Committee of the Western Passenger Association. At the annual meeting recently Mr. Eustis was in New Mexico for his health. He has now thoroughly recovered and has resumed the full discharge of his duties with the Burlington. Among other important business transacted

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Special Agents Hurford's Hog Hoist



Exclusive agents for Europe and South America. Brecht Butchers' Supply Co., 26-28 Albertstrasse, Hamburg, Germany.
O. P. Hurford's Hog Hoist
FOR SMALL PACKERS
537 Minto Building
CHICAGO, ILL.

by the committee was the election of an arbitrator to represent the association on the General Arbitration Committee of the various passenger associations. General Passenger Agent Cairns, of the Northwestern, was selected. J. R. Wood, passenger traffic manager of the Pennsylvania, is the chairman of the General Arbitration Committee. Charles Burt, of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, represents the Trunk Line Association; O. P. McCarty, of the Baltimore & Ohio, the Central Passenger Association; H. C. Townsend, of the Missouri Pacific, the Southwestern Passenger Association; and Charles Hibbard, of the New Haven line, the New England Passenger Committee. No selections have yet been made by the Transcontinental and Southern Passenger associations.

There was some discussion regarding St. Louis Fair rates. The general passenger agents of the Alton, Burlington and Milwaukee and St. Paul were appointed a committee to meet with a similar committee from the Southwestern Association to determine what rates should be made. It is quite probable that practically the same rates and arrangements will be adopted by the western and southwestern roads as have been adopted by the Central Passenger Association lines.

CHICAGO HOG PURCHASES.

For the week ending February 13, 1904:

Anglo-American	23,100
Armour & Co.	49,500
Boore & Co.	4,000
Boyd & Lunham	7,500
Continental Company	5,400
Morris & Co.	16,000
National Packing Co. (Hammond Co.)	10,000
Roberts & Oake	4,000
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.	9,700
Swift & Company	35,000
City Butchers	32,000
Total	204,000

PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from G. D. Forsyth & Co.)

We quote the market as follows:

Green hams, 10@12 ave., nominally 9½; do., 12@14 ave., nominally 9¼; do., 14@16 ave., nominally 9¼; do., 18@20 ave., nominally 9¼@9½. Green picnics, 5@6 ave., nominally 6½@6¾; do., 6@8 ave., nominally 6½@6¾; do., 8@10 ave., nominally 6¼@6½; do., 10@12 ave., nominally 6¼. Green New York shoulders, 10½ ave., nominally 6¼@6½; do.,

12@14 ave., nominally 6¼@6½. Greenskinned hams, 18@20 ave., nominally 10½@10¾. Green clear bellies, 8@10 ave., nominally 10; do., 10@12 ave., nominally 9¼; No. 1 s. p. hams, 8@10 ave., 9¼; do., 10@12 ave., 9¼; do., 12@14 ave., 9½; do., 14@16 ave., 9¼; do., 16@18 ave., 9½; do., 18@20 ave., 9½; No. 2 s. p. hams, 10@12 ave., 9¼; do., 12@14 ave., 9½; do., 14@16 ave., 9; No. 1 s. p. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 10; do., 18@20 ave., 10; do., 20@22 ave., 10; do., 22@24 ave., 9¾; do., 24@26 ave., 9½; do., 26@28 ave., 9¼; No. 1 s. p. Picnics, 5@6 ave., 6½; do., 6@8 ave., 6½; do., 8@9 ave., 6¼; do., 10@12 ave., 6¼; No. 1 s. p. N. Y. shoulders, 8@10 ave., 6½; do., 10@12 ave., 6½; s. p. clear bellies, 8@10 ave., 10; do., 10@12 ave., 9¼. Family back pork, 30@40 piece, \$14.25; do., 45@50 piece, \$14.50; do., 50@60 piece, \$14.50; Boston butt pork, \$12.50; ham butt pork, \$12.25; bean pork, \$10.50.

RECEIPTS AT CENTRES.

SATURDAY, FEB. 13.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	200	28,000	1,000
Kansas City	500	5,000	500
So. Omaha	125	5,200	...
St. Louis	...	...	...
MONDAY, FEB. 15.			
Chicago	27,000	45,000	35,000
Kansas City	6,000	8,000	4,000
So. Omaha	3,500	3,000	13,000
St. Louis	...	...	...
TUESDAY, FEB. 16.			
Chicago	4,000	30,000	15,000
Kansas City	13,000	12,000	5,000
So. Omaha	1,200	2,500	4,700
St. Louis	...	...	...
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17.			
Chicago	18,000	35,000	25,000
Kansas City	8,000	11,000	3,000
So. Omaha	4,800	3,400	2,700
St. Louis	...	...	...
THURSDAY, FEB. 18.			
Chicago	11,000	33,000	10,000
Kansas City	5,000	8,000	2,000
So. Omaha	2,200	9,400	4,700
St. Louis	3,500	6,000	3,500
FRIDAY, FEB. 19.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,500	28,000	6,000
Kansas City	2,000	7,000	1,000
Omaha	1,000	7,000	7,000
St. Louis	...	...	...

CHICAGO STOCK YARDS RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

RECEIPTS.				
February 10, 1904.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Tuesday, Feb. 9	4,678	900	21,083	15,618
Wednesday, Feb. 10	27,844	447	42,585	18,427
Thursday, Feb. 11	7,701	701	45,201	18,424
Friday, Feb. 12	1,950	400	50,629	7,704
Saturday, Feb. 13	100	28	30,403	1,182
Monday, Feb. 15	24,644	335	52,664	33,066
Tuesday, Feb. 16	4,000	850	26,000	15,000
Total last week	67,133	3,080	224,705	108,504
Same week last year	62,016	2,957	181,137	73,143
Year ago this week	57,780	2,350	164,274	70,890

SHIPMENTS.

Tuesday, Feb. 9	2,791	82	8,400	4,400
Wednesday, Feb. 10	5,408	...	5,900	4,183
Thursday, Feb. 11	7,540	46	7,457	7,438
Friday, Feb. 12	5,526	36	7,283	2,076
Saturday, Feb. 13	2,210	9	5,275	1,710
Sunday, Feb. 14	5,312	8	7,629	4,462
Tuesday, Feb. 15	2,500	90	4,500	3,500
Total last week	28,455	481	42,620	27,587
Same week last year	22,994	294	40,329	4,414
Year ago this week	17,501	388	38,761	3,378

Receipts for year to date, with comparisons, follow:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Cars.
1904	439,008	1,337,063	595,272	43,288
1903	423,012	1,223,214	551,093	41,167

Increase..... 16,086 113,849 44,180 2,121

CATTLE.

Good to prime steers	\$4.75@	\$5.00
Poor to medium	3.90@	4.60
Stockers and feeders	2.40@	4.15
Cows	1.85@	4.25
Heifers	2.25@	4.00
Canners	1.50@	2.50
Bulls	2.25@	4.00
Calves	3.00@	7.25

HOGS.

Mixed and butchers'	\$5.10@	\$5.40
Good to choice heavy	5.35@	5.45
Rough heavy	5.00@	5.25
Light	4.65@	5.15
Bulk of sales	5.05@	5.20

SHEEP.

Good to prime lambs	\$5.50@	\$6.15
Western yearlings	4.75@	5.25
Western wethers	4.25@	4.85
Western ewes	3.50@	4.35
Native ewes	3.50@	4.25
Native wethers	4.00@	4.50

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

RANGE OF PRICES.

SATURDAY, FEB. 13, 1904.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	7.62	7.67	7.62	7.65
July	7.72	7.77	7.72	7.77
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	7.05	7.10	7.05	7.10
July	7.15	7.22	7.15	7.20
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	14.60	14.77	14.60	14.77
July	14.55	14.70	14.55	14.70
MONDAY, FEB. 15, 1904.				
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	7.67	7.80	7.67	7.75
July	7.82	7.87	7.82	7.82
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	7.10	7.20	7.10	7.17½
July	7.25	7.30	7.22	7.30
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	14.80	15.05	14.80	15.00
July	14.77	14.90	14.77	14.87
TUESDAY, FEB. 16, 1904.				
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	7.77	7.80	7.60	7.60
July	7.87	7.87	7.70	7.70
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	7.20	7.27	7.10	7.10
July	7.35	7.37	7.20	7.20
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	15.02	15.20	14.70	14.72
July	14.90	15.00	14.65	14.65
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17, 1904.				
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	7.62	7.75	7.62	7.75
July	7.75	7.85	7.72	7.82
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	7.10	7.22	7.07	7.20
July	7.25	7.32	7.20	7.30
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	14.75	15.05	14.65	14.97
July	14.70	14.90	14.37	14.85
THURSDAY, FEB. 18, 1904.				
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	7.75	7.77	7.70	7.77
July	7.87	7.90	7.77	7.90
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	7.22	7.25	7.20	7.25
July	7.35	7.35	7.27	7.35
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	15.10	15.17	14.95	15.15
July	14.85	14.97	14.85	14.97
FRIDAY, FEB. 19, 1904.				
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	7.80	7.90	7.77	7.90
July	7.90	8.07	7.90	8.05
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	7.25	7.42	7.20	7.42
July	7.37	7.50	7.37	7.50
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	15.20	15.67	15.17	15.57
July	15.10	15.60	15.05	15.45

THE DAVIES WARE-HOUSE & SUPPLY CO.

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ALL IRON TANK
COCKS, D & D Pattern

HAM and LIVER
NEEDLES

BRASS and IRON
GOODS.

REASON FOR LIGHT HOGS AND BIG RUN

Hogs are coming fast but light. The hog run, considering the weather, has been heavy; extraordinarily so. The weather has produced the run. Farmers and fatteners of hogs find that a hard, cold winter is an unprofitable circumstance in the hog-raising business. The hog eats more and fattens less in continuous cold than at any other time. He loses what he has gained. It takes too much heat producing food to keep him in condition, much less to improve that condition. The farmer is, therefore, sending in his hogs to avoid the losses incidental to a prolonged cold spell.

The fact that hogs are now coming to market at barely 200 lb. average weight is evidence of the expensive effort to hold the swine at good weight. It further emphasizes the fact that the rough stock having been sold, the pig crop is now being marketed. Though a bit higher, hogs are cheap enough. It will be shown that the winter pack has been laid down on a fairly reasonable basis, on a cheap-

er basis than the summer pack can expect, if present conditions prevail. The rush of pigs to market on account of the severe cold and expensive feeding conditions may somewhat deplete the source of supply for the new packing season, which begins next month.

It is too early at this time to even anticipate the pig crop of 1904. Winter conditions have been fair for brood sows. If a wet spring ensues, any advantage gained will be lost when the pigging is well under way. The winter drop of pigs has not had the best of luck. The packinghouse trade expects dearer hogs. If the present Russo-Japanese war is prolonged a good demand for pork will set in, and that alone will force up the price of hogs in the market. The hogs of the country have experienced good health during the winter, and that will carry them into the spring and summer in fine fettle without the usual percentage of casualties. The hog situation is a bit "in the air," with indications pointing to a fair supply on a higher plane of market prices.

JANUARY EXPORTS.

Following were the exports of provisions for the month of January, 1904, compared with those of the same month of 1903, as reported by the Government Bureau of Statistics:

CATTLE—January, 1903, 29,364 head, value \$2,762,317; January, 1904, 41,776 head, value \$3,825,064. For seven months ending January, 1903, 160,563 head, value \$14,089,234; same period 1904, 284,751 head, value \$22,861,116.

HOGS—January, 1903, 318 head, value \$2,619; January, 1904, 168 head, value \$1,264. For seven months ending January, 1903, 1,034 head, value \$9,471; same period, 1904, 3,055 head, value \$25,293.

SHEEP—January, 1903, 19,613 head, value \$125,861; January, 1904, 35,476 head, value \$229,465. For seven months ending January, 1903, 99,505 head, value \$600,222; same period, 1904, 128,665 head, value \$789,698.

CANNED BEEF—January, 1903, 6,755,586 pounds, value \$681,376; January, 1904, 5,435,721 pounds, value \$532,694. For seven months ending January, 1903, 50,581,341 pounds, value \$5,307,692; same period, 1904, 39,467,445 pounds; value \$4,071,916.

FRESH BEEF—January, 1903, 23,216,819 pounds, value \$2,150,531; January, 1904, 25,832,816 pounds, value \$2,312,774. For seven months ending January, 1903, 132,170,789 pounds, value \$13,639,999; same period, 1904, 173,311,951 pounds, value \$15,486,487.

CURED BEEF—January, 1903, 4,512,650 pounds, value \$346,151; January, 1904, 4,393,379 pounds, value \$243,064. For seven months ending January, 1903, 24,379,107 pounds, value \$2,238,763; same period, 1904, 33,435,928 pounds, value \$1,935,061.

TALLOW—January, 1903, 2,793,166 pounds, value \$168,436; January, 1904, 4,732,652 pounds, value \$231,834. For seven months ending January, 1903, 12,040,919 pounds, value \$755,368; same period, 1904, 50,206,150 pounds, value \$2,517,392.

BACON—January, 1903, 22,668,421 pounds, value \$2,379,040; January, 1904, 28,391,544 pounds, value \$2,706,355. For seven

months ending January, 1903, 133,447,443 pounds, value \$14,373,530; same period, 1904, 145,135,133 pounds, value \$14,267,310.

HAMS—January, 1903, 17,750,548 pounds, value \$2,131,374; January, 1904, 15,794,459 pounds, value \$1,772,628. For seven months ending January, 1903, 126,646,426 pounds, value \$15,355,520; same period, 1904, 115,602,944 pounds, value \$13,594,558.

FRESH, SALTED AND PICKLED PORK—January, 1903, 10,626,994 pounds, value \$1,060,960; January, 1904, 9,772,363 pounds, value \$801,560. For seven months ending January, 1903, 54,676,934 pounds, value \$5,603,627; same period, 1904, 66,627,957 pounds, value \$5,918,205.

LARD—January, 1903, 63,089,841 pounds, value \$6,537,575; January, 1904, 57,116,227 pounds, value \$4,440,578. For seven months ending January, 1903, 293,726,424 pounds, value \$30,760,814; same period, 1904, 331,236,734 pounds, value \$27,939,587.

OLEO OIL—January, 1903, 8,898,969 pounds, value \$845,943; January, 1904, 11,415,983 pounds, value \$912,750. For seven months ending January, 1903, 59,427,278 pounds, value \$5,884,277; same period, 1904, 87,712,005 pounds, value \$6,987,928.

OLEOMARGARINE—January, 1903, 318,417 pounds, value \$32,465; January, 1904, 285,958 pounds, value \$27,270. For seven months ending January, 1903, 2,965,467 pounds, value \$321,096; same period, 1904, 2,813,181 pounds, value \$278,199.

BUTTER—January, 1903, 303,709 pounds, value \$56,998; January, 1904, 978,894 pounds, value \$131,090. For seven months ending January, 1903, 3,709,390 pounds, value \$701,251; same period, 1904, 4,870,782 pounds, value \$782,329.

TOTAL EXPORTS CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP—January, 1903, value \$2,890,797; January, 1904, value \$4,055,793; for seven months ending January, 1903, value \$14,698,927; same period, 1904, value \$23,676,107.

TOTAL EXPORT PROVISIONS—January, 1903, value \$16,503,837; January, 1904, \$14,255,292; for seven months ending January, 1903, \$96,089,504; same period, 1904, \$95,009,364.

MAY I WRITE TO YOU
and tell you about my Proposition?

MAX D. SLIMMER, Ph. D.

Packing House Chemistry,
405-406 Ellsworth Building,
Chicago, Ill.

Acts as Referee in all Commercial Transactions.

PROFIT IN MOTIVE DEPARTMENT.

There is a great lot of economy to be secured in the average steam plant where the owner or manager will give the engineer an opportunity to demonstrate his theories. In too many cases the office department rests contented so long as the machinery turns around, little realizing that with every revolution of the engine there may be a considerable waste of energy. Take for instance, the quality of steam furnished the average engine; if wet (a pretty general condition) it has not nearly the same energy as if dry. It does not expand like dry steam and necessarily requires a larger volume to accomplish the same result. Wet steam is due to different causes — active circulation in the boiler, condensation in the pipes leading to engine and in the cylinder—all of which must pass into the cylinder if not taken care of before reaching that point. Once in the cylinder, then the trouble begins. Water not being elastic, the piston strikes against it with every revolution, consuming power, wasting fuel, straining the engine and very often causing a smash-up, necessitating shutting down, large repairs and a heavy expense in loss of time. It don't stop there. The great pressure on the piston, forces the water through the packing space around the piston and valve rods, necessitating the tightening of glands to such an extent that the engine consumes a large portion of its energy in overcoming friction from excessively tight packing. That represents another waste in power and fuel. The Hine Eliminator has had 17 years' success in correcting these troubles. It is built on the washboard principle, the steam on entering, has large area to expand and cast off the globules of water held in suspension in the steam, against the corrugated surfaces which are placed at proper angles to carry the water out of current of steam down into the reservoir (where a drip takes care of it), the dried steam passing out to the engine. Its operation so interested Cornell University, an exhaustive test was made, in which the Eliminator showed an efficiency of 98 7-10 per cent.

These same conditions hold good, where there is trouble from oil in the boiler, so common where exhaust condensation is used for boiler feeding. If the Eliminator is placed in the exhaust line, near the engine, it will extract the unconsumed cylinder oil while held in suspension and cleanse the steam, so that the condensation can be used for any purpose. They are manufactured by James L. Robertson & Sons, of New York, who will, no doubt, be pleased to furnish circulars of the Hine Eliminator, and such other information as may be needed.

MARKET PRICES.

CHICAGO.

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit.....	@ 2.50
Hoof meal, per unit.....	@ 2.20
Concent. tank, 15 to 105 per unit.....	@ 2.15
Ground tank, 10 to 115 per unit.....	2.25 @ 10c.
Unground tank, 10 to 115 per unit.....	2.10 @ 10c.
Unground tank, 9 and 20%, ton.....	21.00
Unground tank, 6 and 35%, ton.....	14.50
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	22.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	18.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 to 70 lb, avg. ton.....	\$275.00
Horns, black, per ton.....	25.00
Horns, striped, per ton.....	25.00
Horns, white, per ton.....	45.00
Round shin bones, 35 to 40 lb, avg. ton.....	45.00
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lb, avg. ton.....	40.00
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lb, avg. ton.....	35.00

LARDS.

Choice prime steam.....	@ 7.55
Prime steam.....	@ 7.55
Neutral.....	@ 6 1/2
Compound.....	@ 6 1/2

STEARINES.

Oleo.....	@ 7
Lard.....	@ 7 1/2
Grease, W.....	@ 5 1/2
Grease, B.....	@ 5 1/2
Grease, Y.....	@ 4 1/2

OILS.

Lard Oil, extra winter strained tes.....	58
Lard Oil, extra, No. 1.....	30
Lard Oil, No. 1.....	30
Lard Oil, No. 2.....	34
Oleo Oil, extra.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Oleo Oil, No. 2.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Neatsfoot Oil, pure.....	@ 72
Neatsfoot Oil, No. 1.....	65

TALLOW.

Packers' prime.....	@ 5 1/2
No. 2.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Edible.....	@ 5 1/2
City renderers.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

GREASE.

Brown.....	4 @ 4 1/2
Yellow.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
White, A.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Bone.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre.....	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Borax.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Sugar—	
Pure, open kettle.....	3
White, clarified.....	4
Plantation, granulated.....	4 1/2
Yellow, clarified.....	3 1/2
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lb.....	\$2.40
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lb.....	1.50
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton.....	3.00 @ 3.50
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton.....	2.65
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lb., 2X and 3X.....	1.10

COOPERAGE.

Tierces.....	\$1.37 1/2 @ 1.40
Barrels.....	1.07 1/2 @ 1.10

BUTCHERS' WHOLESALE PRICE LIST.

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case.....	Per doz. \$1.30
2 lb., 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.40
4 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	4.85
6 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	8.00
8 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	18.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	Per doz. \$2.25
2 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	3.55
4 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	5.50
8 oz. jars 1/2 dozen in box.....	11.50
8 oz. jars 1/2 dozen in box.....	22.00
2, 5 and 10 lb. tins.....	\$1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra plate beef.....	20.50
Plate beef.....	9.00
Extra mess beef.....	9.50
Prime mess beef.....	10.00
Beef hams.....	Not Quoted.
Bump butts.....	9.50
Mess pork, repacked.....	15.00
Extra clear pork, Long Cut.....	15.25

DRIED BEEF PACKED.

Ham sets.....	12 1/2
Insides.....	13 1/2
Outsides.....	11 1/2
Knuckles.....	12 1/2
Reg. clods.....	10

SMOKED MEATS PACKED.

A. C. Hams.....	12 1/2
Skinned Hams.....	11 1/2
Shoulders.....	7 1/2
Picnics.....	7 1/2
Breakfast Bacon.....	15 1/2

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.....	8 1/2
Lard substitute, tes.....	7 1/2
Lard compound.....	6 1/2
Barrels.....	1/2c. over tes.
Half barrels.....	1/2c. over tes.
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lb.....	1/2c. to 1c. over tes.

BOILED MEATS.

Hams, boneless.....	16 1/2
California, boneless.....	10 1/2
Boiled shoulders.....	10 1/2

DRY SALT MEATS.

Rib bellies.....	@ 8.25
Short clears.....	
Plates, regulat.....	
American shoulders.....	7.15

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Beef round, set of 100 ft.....	12
Beef middles, set of 57 ft.....	35
Beef bungs, each.....	7
Hog casings, per lb free of salt.....	
Hog bungs exports.....	
" medium, each.....	
" small, each.....	
Sheep casings, per bundle.....	

SAUSAGES.

Summer, H. C.....	16
German Salami.....	13
Holsteiner.....	11
D'Arles H. C.....	18
Italian Salami.....	18
Cervelat.....	13
Bolezn.....	6
Frankfurts.....	7
Blood, Liver and Head Cheese.....	6
Tongue.....	9
Special Compressed Ham.....	8
Berliner Ham.....	8
Polish.....	7
Veal Ham.....	7
Pork Sausage.....	7 1/2 @ 8

VINEGAR PICKLE—COOKED MEATS.

Pig's Feet, 1/2 bbl, 80 lb.....	\$3.00
Snouts, 1/2 bbl, 80 lb.....	5.20
Ox Hearts, 1/2 bbl, 80 lb.....	5.30
Plain Tripe, 1/2 bbl, 80 lb.....	2.40
H. C. Tripe, 1/2 bbl, 80 lb.....	4.50

DRESSED BEEF.

	Carcass.	Fores.	Hinds.
Fair Cows.....	6 1/2	5	7 1/2
Good Young Cows.....	7	5 1/2	8 1/2
Native Heifers.....	7 1/2 @ 8	6	9 1/2
Texas Steers.....	7 @ 7 1/2	5 1/2	9 1/2
Western Steers.....	7 1/2 @ 8	6 1/2	10
Native Steers.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2	6 1/2	11

BEEF CUTS.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Loins.....	15 @ 16	12 1/2	9
Short Loins.....	20	18	12
Ribs.....	14	12 1/2	6 1/2
Tenderloins.....			16
Chucks.....	6	5 1/2	4 1/2
Plates.....	4 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2
Round.....	8	7	6
Rolls boneless.....			9 @ 10
Shoulder Joints, boneless.....			6 @ 7
Ramp Butts, boneless.....			6
Chucks, boneless.....			4 1/2
Strip Loins.....			6 1/2
Beef Ham Sets.....			8

BEEF SUNDRIES.

Cheek meat.....	4
Hangingenders.....	6 1/2
Flank Steak.....	7 @ 8
Trimnings.....	4
Shanks.....	3 1/2
Flanks (rough).....	8
Brains.....	4
Kidneys.....	4
Beef Suet.....	5
Sweetbreads.....	25
Oxtails.....	3 1/2
Livers.....	4
Hearts.....	3
Tongues.....	11 1/2
Clean Tripe (reg.).....	2 1/2
Clean Tripe (H. C.).....	4

CALVES.

Carcass.....	7 @ 10
Fores.....	5 @ 8
Hinds.....	9 @ 12
Sweetbreads.....	45c.
Livers.....	30c.

MUTTON.

Lambs (carcass).....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Ewes (carcass).....	8
Yearlings (carcass).....	9 @ 10
Wethers (carcass).....	8 @ 9
Mutton (racks).....	6 @ 7
Mutton, legs.....	@ 11
Mutton, breasts.....	@ 5 1/2
Mutton stews.....	@ 5 1/2
Lamb (racks).....	9 @ 10
Lamb, loins.....	@ 18
Lamb, saddles.....	@ 16
Lamb, legs.....	@ 16
Lamb, tongue.....	12c. per lb.
Lamb, fries.....	8c. pair

PORK.

Dressed Hogs.....	6 1/2
Tenderloins.....	17
Pork Loins.....	7 1/2
Spare Ribs.....	6 1/2
Butts.....	6 1/2
Shoulders.....	6 1/2
Shoulders (skinned).....	6 1/2
Trimnings.....	6 1/2
Pigs' Tails.....	3 1/2
Hearts (per pound).....	2
Leaf Lard.....	7 1/2
Heads (rough).....	3 1/2
Heads (cleaned).....	3 1/2
Hocks.....	4 1/2
Neck Bones.....	1 1/2
Backfat.....	6 1/2
Plux (per lb).....	3
Kidneys (per lb).....	1 1/2
Pigs' Feet (rough).....	2
Pigs' Feet (cleaned).....	2 1/2
Brains (per lb).....	3
Snouts and Ears.....	8
Tongues.....	9 1/2

BUTCHERS' OFFAL.

Tallow.....	4c.
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	2 1/2 per lb.
Calfskins 8 to 15 lb.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Calfskins, under 8 lb.....	60c. each

JUTE CLOTH—for pressing tankage and blood
FINE BURLAPS—for canvassing hams and
bacon.

BURLAPS and BAGS—for any purpose.

W. J. JOHNSTON, Manufacturer & Importer
182 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.		
Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00	@23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00	@25.50
Nitrate of soda—future.....	2.05	@ 2.07 1/2
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	2.15	@ 2.25
Bone black, spot, per ton.....	13.50 ch.	@14.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12-13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.55	@ 2.60
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine ground, c. f., N. Y.....	2.55	@ 2.90
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	22.00	@23.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	18.00	@19.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00	@16.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00	@16.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	8.00	@ 9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	20.00	@30.00
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	14.00	@15.00
Asotone, per unit, del. New York.....	2.60	@ 2.65
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.30	@ 3.25
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs. spot.....	3.20	@ 3.20
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs. So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	3.10	@ 3.15
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs. The same, dried.....	3.50	@ 3.75
POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.		
Kainit, shipment, per 2,400 lbs.....	\$8.95	@ 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.60	@10.65
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00	@ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.88	@ 1.95
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.80	@ 1.90
Double manure salt (46@49 p. c., less than 2 1/2 p. c. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 p. c.).....	1.00	@ 1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.08	@ 2.20
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S. P.....	.39	@ .40

OCEAN FREIGHT.

	Liverpool	Glasgow	Hamburg
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100
Canned meats.....	7/6	15/	2/6
Oil cake.....	7/	15/	1/6
Bacon.....	7/6	15/	2/6
Lard, tierces.....	7/6	15/	2/6
Cheese.....	30/	35/	2 M
Butter.....	35/	30/	2 M
Tallow.....	7/6	15/	2/6
Beef, per tierce.....	1/8	3/	2/6
Pork, per lb.....	1/2	2/6	2/6

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products from Atlantic ports for week ending Feb. 13, with comparative tables:

PORK, BARRELS.			
	Week Feb. 13, 1904.	Week Feb. 14, 1903.	Nov. 1, 1903, to Feb. 13, 1904.
United Kingdom ..	1,172	563	14,092
Continent ..	120	1,071	5,915
So. and Cen. Am.....	299	401	6,374
West Indies.....	1,430	2,002	18,756
Br. No. Am. Col.....	2	.....	2,707
Other countries.....	40	13	1,311
Totals	3,043	4,050	40,135

BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.			
	Week Feb. 13, 1904.	Week Feb. 14, 1903.	Nov. 1, 1903, to Feb. 13, 1904.
United Kingdom ..	11,435,755	13,482,560	159,940,358
Continent ..	1,194,275	1,590,370	24,299,280
So. and Cen. Am.....	129,920	57,275	2,277,920
West Indies.....	292,800	219,600	4,014,125
Br. No. Am. Col.....	.....	.....	14,450
Other countries.....	33,400	5,300	782,375
Totals	13,086,150	15,355,305	191,328,708

LARD, POUNDS.			
	Week Feb. 13, 1904.	Week Feb. 14, 1903.	Nov. 1, 1903, to Feb. 13, 1904.
United Kingdom.....	6,049,886	4,299,704	86,096,473
Continent ..	5,354,357	8,720,378	105,529,023
So. and Cen. Am.....	428,346	269,010	6,944,640
West Indies.....	627,880	758,485	10,343,210
Br. No. Am. Col.....	.....	.....	55,080
Other countries.....	99,530	49,080	1,083,945
Totals	12,559,983	14,096,057	210,082,271

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	2,639	4,143,325	6,024,810
Boston.....	262	4,717,123	3,403,133
Portland, Me.....	100	1,799,700	281,848
Philadelphia.....	.....	370,000	281,853
Baltimore.....	.....	492,725	1,553,925
New Orleans.....	42	7,520	46,200
Newport News.....	.....	.....	473,114
St. John, N. B.....	.....	1,572,860	416,400
Mobile, Ala.....	.....	82,875	78,700
Totals	3,043	13,086,150	12,559,983

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1903.	Nov. 1, 1904.	Increase.
Pork, lbs.....	9,827,000	9,580,800	246,200
Bacon & hams, lbs.....	101,328,708	198,164,324	.....
Lard, lbs.....	210,082,271	200,708,154	9,374,117

GENERAL MARKETS.

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$7.87; city steam, \$7.00; refined, continent, tcs., \$7.90; do., South American, tcs., \$8.50; do., kegs, \$9.50; compounds, \$6.87 1/2, car lots.

HOG MARKETS, FEBRUARY 19.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 28,000; strong; 5c. higher; \$4.60@5.50.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 6,000; strong; \$4.85@5.22 1/2.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 7,000; strong; \$4.80@5.20.

ST. LOUIS.—Strong; \$4.80@5.35.

INDIANAPOLIS. — Receipts, 6,000; steady; \$4.90@5.55.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 20 cars; strong; \$5.35@5.55.

EAST BUFFALO. — Receipts, 40 cars; strong; \$4.80@5.60.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Feb. 19.—Beef.—Extra mess, 66s. 3d. Pork, prime mess, Western, 66s. 3d. Hams—Sugar cured, 45s.; short ribs, 37s.; long clear middles, light, 38s. 6d.; long middles, heavy, 38s.; short clear, 37s.; clear, bellies, 42s. 6d.; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 34s. 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tcs., 38s. 6d.; American refined, in pails, 38s. 3d. Cheese—American, finest colored, 52s. Tallow—Prime city, 24s. 3d. Turpentine, 46s. Cottonseed oil (Hull), 19s. 6d. Rosin, common, 7s. 10 1/2d. Linseed oil (London), 18s. 3/4d. Refined petroleum, 7 11-16d.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The oleo market has been this week extremely strong, has advanced a good deal and is very firm at this time of writing, with the prospect of going still higher.

The neutral lard market has not shared in the prosperity of the oleo business this week; is entirely neglected and hardly any has been sold this week.

Cotton-seed oil is stronger than anything else on the list and bids fair to being a great deal dearer yet in the near future.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The opening markets for hog products, as well as for grain, showed a further advancing tendency, on the report from the other side concerning a possible widening of war troubles. There is a remarkably feverish situation, and, as outlined in our weekly review upon another page of this issue, in the event of further complications in Europe it goes without saying that there would be an enhancement of current excited conditions. The hog arrivals at Chicago were 28,000, with their prices 5c. higher.

Cottonseed Oil.

The situation has not varied from that outlined in our weekly review in another column.

Tallow.

While the melters still hold firm at 5 1/4c. for city, hhds., it has not been possible, as yet, to make a sale at that. The last sale was 5 1/4c., which is further bid, and at which the weekly contracts were made. General features have not changed from those noted in our weekly review in another column. Sales at 5 1/4c. for prime packers and at 5 1/4c. for city renderers.

Oleo Oil.

Has been sold in Rotterdam at an advance to 48@49 florins; chiefly at 48 florins.

Oleo Stearine.

Firm at 7c.

GERMAN AND FRENCH MEAT TRADE.

The commercial agent in London for New South Wales has forwarded a report to his government on the frozen and tinned meat trade of Germany and France. Regarding frozen meat he says neither of the lines at present trading direct with Germany are in a position to send meat to that country. The path for trade is not entirely open, for in the case of Germany the North German Lloyd Company, by virtue of receiving a subsidy from the government, is debarred from bringing into Germany fresh meat (which includes frozen), butter and dairy produce and cereals of the nature of those grown in Europe. The Hamburg-Australian Line is not fitted with refrigerating machinery.

The duty on frozen meats entering Germany is 7/6d. per pound, and under the new tariff, which may come into operation at any time, it will be 2 1/2d. per pound; but over and above this there are restrictions which make its importation practically impossible. The object of the restrictions is to enable the authorities to examine animals with a view to the presence of disease, and for this purpose a charge is imposed upon such carcasses.

It is true that the regulations, which constitute restrictions of import, are absolutely in the interest of the ascendant Agrarian party, and there is a section of the community that regards them as having been made unnecessarily strict with this object in view, but the authorities are able in extenuation to point to the fact that they do not impose anything in this way upon foreign products that they do not impose upon their own.

As Germany becomes more of a manufacturing country the question of cheap food supply will be more pressing and the time must come when a market will be opened to us there. At the present time the wholesale quotations for German meat are about:

Beef, first quality, hinds, per lb..... 6 1/4d.
Beef, first quality, fores, per lb..... 5 1/2d.
Beef, second quality, hinds, per lb.... 5 1/2d.
Beef, second quality, fores, per lb.... 4 1/2d.
Mutton, first quality, per lb..... 6d.

—which, though about on a par with English home-bred, is some 15 per cent. above English quotations for American chilled, 30 per cent. above New Zealand and 40 per cent. above Argentine and Australian. The result is that the masses consume comparatively little meat, the cheap and wholesome supply of the imported article available in England being denied them.

CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES.

74% Caustic Soda at \$1.80 to \$1.85 for 60%.
76% Caustic Soda at \$1.85 to \$1.90 for 60%.
60% Caustic Soda at 2c. per lb.
98% Powdered Caustic Soda at 3c. per lb.
58% Pure Alkali at 90c. to 1c. for 48%.
48% Carbonate Soda Ash at \$1.10 per 100 lbs.
Borax at 8c. per lb.
Talc at 2 1/4c. per lb.
Palm Oil in casks, 6 1/2c. lb., and in barrels, 6 3/4c. lb.
Green Olive Oil at 57 to 58c. per gal.
Yellow Olive Oil at 55c. per gal.
Green Olive Oil Foots at 5 1/4c. lb.
Cochin Cocanaut Oil at 6 1/2 to 7c. lb.
Ceylon Cocanaut Oil at 6 1/2 to 6 3/4c. lb.
Cottonseed Oil at 40 to 41c. per gal.
Rosin: M., \$4.25; N., \$4.50; WG., \$5; WW., \$5.35 per 280 lbs.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT

GET SUGGESTIONS FROM CLERKS.

The storekeeper's prosperity depends upon his keeping up-to-date by continually introducing changes for the better, says a writer in the N. C. R. Journal. He should remember, however, that he has only one pair of eyes to take note of conditions that should be improved. He should therefore endeavor to interest everyone who sets foot in his place to make suggestions. He ought to call his clerks together and say to them: "You and I want to make more money in this store, but in order to do that we must do more business. Now I want suggestions from all of you about anything you think we can do to increase profits by holding present trade and securing new customers and reducing expenses. If you see any waste going on that we might save, I want you to tell me."

The proprietor can offer small monthly or quarterly prizes for the best suggestions adopted, or he can offer a small prize of 25 cents or 50 cents for every suggestion adopted which makes or saves him money. Let him place a small autographic register in some convenient place where a clerk may write down a suggestion as soon as it occurs to him.

The proprietor should also give his employee an opportunity to make complaints to him for adjustment. Dissatisfaction among employees kills loyalty and interest in the business. Bulletins should be posted in conspicuous places in the store, inviting suggestions and complaints from customers, and offering prizes in money or merchandise for the best suggestions received. Circulars inviting suggestions can be printed and distributed in the neighborhood. This will show that the storekeeper is progressive and anxious to let his customers have the best service. It will also draw attention to his store and serve as a strong general advertisement.

SUNDAY CLOSING IN ST. LOUIS.

The question of Sunday closing has again become a burning problem among St. Louis master butchers, and the question of remaining closed or opening during the summer months on Sundays from 6 to 9 o'clock a. m., is a much mooted question, says the "Butchers' Gazette." Those who favor closed markets claim that to open again on Sundays would be a retrogressive step, and would be condemned by all reasonable and Christian people whose assistance was invited in the Sunday closing movement inaugurated last September. The advocates of unconditional Sunday closing point to the fact that only 43 markets are open in St. Louis on Sunday, and that those who desire to open are moved more by avariciousness than largely imagined losses.

On the other hand, the advocates of Sunday opening from 6 to 9 a. m., during the summer months, claim that a peculiar condition will exist in St. Louis this year on account of the World's Fair. They claim that a large number of visitors are liable to

reach the city on Sunday mornings, and that restaurants and boarding houses, as well as private families, would not be able to anticipate their needs by buying on Saturday nights. They also claim that inasmuch as the Master Butchers are not supported on Sunday closing by a State law, a movement should be inaugurated to have a law passed by the legislature compelling markets and groceries to close on Sundays.

It is a vexed question viewed from any point. In the first place the St. Louis Butchers' Union signed a contract with the Meat Cutters' Union to close markets on Sunday, beginning September 1, 1903, and the contract to continue in force until September 1, 1904. Advocates of partial Sunday opening, claim this contract is null and void by reason of reorganization under another charter from the Master Butchers' Association of America and by change of name from "St. Louis Butchers' Union" to the Master Butchers' Association of St. Louis.

NEW TRADING STAMP SCHEME.

A new phase of the trading stamp scheme is rather rapidly taking shape, says the "Grocery World." It is the adoption of the stamps by the largest food manufacturers in the country. All these use the scheme in the same way, either inclosing coupons which are redeemed by the stamp companies or making the box fronts redeemable. The manufacturers who have taken up trading stamps justify their course by the single plea that by taking the trading stamp burden off the retailer's shoulders they are greatly relieving him and are entitled to praise instead of blame. And if they were removing the burden they would deserve praise; but are they? When a dealer sells something like 200 articles, with all of which he is compelled to give trading stamps—if he handles stamps at all—how is he relieved to any appreciable extent when some one else agrees to be responsible for the stamps on one? Does that make it any cheaper for him to use the stamps, or any easier for him to throw them out?

On the contrary, the perpetuation of the stamps by the manufacturers makes it distinctly harder for the retailer, because it feeds consumers' lust for them. It teaches them to expect the stamps to be a fixture. It helps to keep alive a scheme for whose death the dealer is ardently praying.

FINED FOR SELLING HORSE MEAT.

Two London butchers were recently fined \$50 and costs each for exposing horse flesh for sale without putting up signs announcing that such meat was sold there. The dealers admitted that the meat was sold in such a way, but laid the blame on clerks.

PROFIT IN IT FOR HIM.

A London butchers' carrier who died recently left an estate valued at over \$150,000. He must have had friends on the stock exchange.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Scott Wilson has opened a new market at Malvern, O.

Albert Folkerson will open a market at Danby, N. Y.

F. V. M. Meyer is erecting a new shop at Shoemakersville, Pa.

T. J. Guare will open a new market at Schaghticoke, N. Y.

Daniel Fasnacht has established a bologna factory at Richland, Pa.

Alex. McGilvray has closed the Elm street market at Potsdam, N. Y.

H. H. Wright has bought the shop of George Holland at Binghamton, N. Y.

Frank Wagner has purchased the shop of Mrs. Swingle at Carbondale, Pa.

J. W. Bennett, butcher, at Niagara Falls, has sold his shop to Buffalo parties.

The market of A. L. Smith at Pekin, Ill., was gutted by fire last week. Insured.

Bert Wood has bought the market of G. H. Stewart at Springfield Center, N. Y.

The Supreme Court of Minnesota has decided that the sale of meats on Sunday is not legal.

A big cold storage department is being added to Holmes' market at Margaretville, N. Y.

The slaughtering plant of C. F. Tattersall at Haverhill, Mass., was destroyed by fire last week.

Riley & Tietjen have bought at auction the market of the late C. J. Walker at New Brunswick, N. J.

Harry Nickerson has succeeded to the business of the Findley street market of Barry & Nickerson at Punxsutawney, Pa.

Richmond & O'Brien, meat dealers of Corinth, N. Y., have dissolved partnership, Mr. Richmond succeeding to the business.

An old lodging house building at Lynn, Mass., is being torn down to make room for the new beef house of the Swift Company.

A department store butcher named Wieboldt on Milwaukee avenue, Chicago, decided to keep his meat department open evenings, and so notified his butchers. They all walked out.

The war between the association butchers and the independent dealers at Duluth, Minn., goes on merrily. The independent dealers are securing their supplies from country slaughterers, and there threatens to be trouble, owing to lack of inspection, etc.

The retail grocers and butchers of Sioux City, Ia., backed by two rival department stores, are engaged in an attempt to drive the department house of Davidson Bros. out of the meat and grocery business. Meats and sugar are being given away as bonuses with purchases of other goods, and consumers are profiting by the war.

Harry Dewey, a Minneapolis butcher, was engaged by representatives of the Japanese government to take charge of a big meat shipment which recently went forward from Chicago, and look after the meat until it reached its destination in Japan. Dewey is not a stranger to the Far East, as he was a marine on the cruiser Baltimore at the battle of Manila.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

At the instance of the Meat Cutters' Union of Minneapolis union cards have been posted in all the union shops of that city.

The packers and meat dealers of Cincinnati are agitating the formation of a retail butchers' association there, and an organization is now being perfected.

The meat cutters union at Detroit, Mich., will begin an agitation in the spring for a wage scale equal to that in other cities. They will ask for \$12 a week and 11 hours a day, from 6.30 to 6.30 p. m.

The butchers of Scranton, Pa., have formed an association with the following officers: President, D. A. Dyer; financial secretary, James Fallon; recording secretary, James Gurrell. The organization will be known as Local No. 111. Thirty-two members were enrolled.

The Butchers' Club of Detroit, Mich., has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, M. F. Hoffman; first vice-president, Clarence Meyer; second vice-president, William Geringer; secretary, Louis Kahn; treasurer, Chris Ehrhardt; executive committee, Daniel Loewenstein, Gottlieb Erhardt, George Zahler, Harry Meyer, John Huberg, Joseph Phiester and William Geringer.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Burlington, Ia., has elected the following officers: President, Nic Lau; vice-president, Fred Briggs; corresponding secretary, Theodore Rauenbuehler; financial secretary, Herman Oertel; treasurer, Frank Muckensturm; trustees, George Boeck, Charles Weiss, Ernest Roesener.

The Cincinnati retail dealers are joining with the grocers and other tradesmen in a fight against the repeal of the 10 per cent garnishment law. The law is the only means retail grocers, doctors, butchers and the small store owners generally have for securing payment from a large class of persons who run in debt for the necessities of life, and fail to pay until forced to do so by the law. New York State dealers are also fighting the reduction of the garnishment limit from \$20 to \$12 for the same reasons.

PURE FOOD CONSISTENCY.

There is, as will be admitted, a great deal too much "graft" in all walks of life, and the moralists of the age are growing more or less pessimistic over the gloomy outlook for the people's morals, says the "Merchants' Review." But they need not despair. There is at least one department of human effort where the highest and most noble standards prevail, and that is the department with which the professional pure-foodists have to do. There is, for instance, a growing tendency among the State food commissioners and the courts that try food cases to take the loftiest view of the coloring question. It is futile to argue that the color is put in because the public wants it and that the color is harmless and deceives nobody. That might answer with your ordinary persons who move and live and have

their being in regions where common-sense is valued, but to those pure-minded souls who dwell in the rare atmosphere of the strictest morality, such notions are absurd. Color in the tomato catsup, the pickle jar, the jam pot or the bologna, or the Frankfurter is to them color out of place, and while they see no harm in the excessive pinkness in the tip of the toper's nose or the golden tint of butter, these lofty-souled commissioners and judges deny the food preserver the privilege of improving upon nature and painting the immature lily.

What will be the outcome of this tendency? Shall such blessings, such a means of grace, be confined to the food trades alone? Perish the thought! Let the food commissioners and wily Dr. Wiley petition the law-making powers for authority to prevent use of rouge in ladies' boudoirs, the dyeing of fabrics, the painting of houses and the general employment of all those arts that make things look "better and of greater value than they really are." Grafters may graft. Jap and Russ may spit and fight, trade centers may partly burn to the ground; but, nevertheless and notwithstanding, we may confidently say: "All's right with the world!" after Browning, for hath not the learned Warren et al pronounced against the insidious, the death-dealing, the soul-wrecking color in the can and jar. But the butter color? Oh, well, that's another story; even a dweller in the upper atmosphere of pure food morals must have his little inconsistencies.

POLITENESS IN BUSINESS.

Courtesy and politeness have more to do with the success of a retail business than is generally supposed, says an English trade writer. We once heard an assistant complaining that "it was hard work to have to be polite all day long." We came to the conclusion that that man was not likely to help his employer's business much. If a person finds it irksome to him to be polite, he has no right to undertake duties in which politeness is a first essential.

There is nothing that impresses a customer more favorably than to be served with politeness. This is true of both male and female customers—though, strange to say, men are apt to take more notice of politeness than women are. But do not forget that women never fail to notice, and to remember, those assistants who are not polite. By "politeness" in business we do not mean ser-

vility. Obsequiousness is as repulsive in business as in any other condition of life. An assistant in any business can be polite without any loss of self-respect. To a well-educated person, politeness in business is not only natural, but easy. If an assistant has not had the advantage of a good education in early years, he can acquire it by observation in the course of his duties. An assistant should remember that part of the duty for which his employer pays him is to be attentive, to be polite to customers. Customers are sometimes troublesome—sometimes unreasonable—but a polite assistant can often by his courteous attention induce them to be reasonable, and even considerate. The principal and the assistant who are polite are far more likely to succeed than those who are wanting in courtesy. It is often said that "politeness costs nothing"—it should be remembered that it will buy a great deal.

A COW'S STRANGE DIET.

The ostrich and the goat are popularly supposed to include in their peculiar diet almost every substance, animal, vegetable and mineral. However, it remains for a common, every-day Minnesota cow to win the blue ribbon in this respect for the bovine family, says an exchange. A mass of ordinary pins, firmly welded into a ball weighing fourteen ounces, and about the size of a cricket ball was taken from the stomach of a cow by a meat dresser at Swift & Company's Chicago plant one day last week. It is evidently composed of hundreds, if not thousands, of brass pins, the original nickel finish being entirely worn away. Near the surface of the ball are seen a few iron nails, so it is evident that the cow had some sense of variety in her taste for metal. The pins are bent in every conceivable way, with the points invariably extending inward, so that the surface of the ball is quite hard and smooth.

How the animal secured such a quantity of pins is no more a mystery than the fact that, doing so, it could have lived. It is certain that the cow could not have taken them in singly, for not every pin would get lodged in the stomach without injury to the animal. Among the many theories advanced the most plausible is that the animal in grazing near the farmhouse at Freedom, Minn., picked up a paper of pins, perhaps two or three packages, which had been dropped in the grass. These succeeded in reaching the stomach, and in the various and mysterious processes of bovine digestion collected into a spherical mass, nature deftly covering the sharp points with mucus and various foreign substances in order to protect the walls of the stomach in the continuous revolution of the mass.

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